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PRESIDENT ASKED TO DENY ALARMIST REPORTS ON SOUTH

Statements on Health Conditions
Cause Representative Byrnes
to Ask Mr. Harding for Denial
and Reprimand of Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.
—The "Solid South" has once more
vibrated the character of its solidarity.
It has proved that it is not alone
against the extension of Republican
doctrine that it stands firm. The peo-
ple of the whole territory are up in
arms against the attempts of the Public
Health Service and the Red Cross to
"extend charity to a proud and
sensitive race."

Within less than a week from the
date on which President Harding
received the appeal for help for alleged
famine and suffering, on the basis of
alarmist and inaccurate reports, sub-
mitted to the President by the Public
Health Service, the southern states
have formed a solid unit in denounc-
ing the campaign, and in characteriz-
ing the whole incident a "calumny."

South is in Protest
Now the roster of the southern
states is completed. They have spoken
through their senators and repre-
sentatives in Congress and they have
shown conclusively that the President
of the United States was "misled."
The record shows that the south is up
in arms, not against President Har-
ding, whose good intentions they ap-
preciate, but against the officials and
self-appointed investigators who gave
the President the information on which
he acted. There is now a
strongly voiced demand that the
President issue some form of a re-
traction, and that the "officials" who
misled him be reprimanded for giving
information which had no basis in fact
and which is regarded as a slander by
the communities in question.

Even the big packers of Chicago
have been stirred to altruistic action
by the Harding appeal. They are pre-
pared to send free meat to the south
to help the dietary regimen of an
"underfed people." The free gift
would, of course, be followed by fur-
ther cooperation with the Public
Health Service and the Red Cross on
some "practicable" basis which might
or might not involve a small per-
centage of profit on a quick turnover.
But the south has spoken and the
country is divided. The south is up in
arms, not against the President, but
against the officials and self-appointed
investigators who gave the President
the information on which he acted.

Reprimand Asked
The demand that the President, after
confuting the unequivocal refutation
of the south, issue a denial and re-
primand those responsible for the mis-
representation was put in the form of a
letter by Representative James F.
Byrnes of South Carolina. "An official
refutation is desirable," he urged in a
letter to the President in which he
absolved the latter from the initial re-
sponsibility for the alarmist campaign
of the Public Health Service. "I shall
hope," said Representative Byrnes,
"that you will take appropriate action
toward the officials who, by misrep-
resenting conditions, misled you into
making the statement."

Referring to the Harding appeal, the
letter said, in part: "Coming from the
President of the United States, this
statement has commanded attention
and has been published in practi-
cally every newspaper in this coun-
try, and doubtless in the press of
other nations. It is to these state-
ments we take exception. We may be
over-sensitive, but the average Ameri-
can dislikes to have placed in front
of his own door a flag indicating the
presence of a plague, when as a mat-
ter of fact, there exists within his
home nothing to justify that charac-
terization. And likewise, where there
is no famine, he dislikes to be held
up as the object of charity, and com-
pared with the 'unfortunates of other
lands' for the relief of whose starva-
tion and disease our people have so
generously contributed.

President Not Blamed
"I write you again because of your
statement that, if investigation de-
velops that reports have misrepresented
conditions, an official refutation
is desirable. If you will direct that the
investigation include the accuracy of
this statement, and if the facts do not
justify it and you will make an official
refutation of it, it will be exceedingly
gratifying to us. And I shall hope
that in doing so you will take appro-
priate action toward the officials who,
by misrepresenting conditions, misled
you into making the statement."

"I assure you again, Mr. President,
that it is with great hesitation that the
people of the south have taken excep-
tion to your statement. They are con-
scious of the fact that your utterance
was based upon information you be-
lieved to be reliable and impelled by
the highest motive that can prompt the
actions of man."

Reports Are Unverified
"I have conferred with representa-
tives from most of the southern
states," said Representative William
O. Wright (D.), from Georgia, in a
speech in the House of Representatives,
and learn from them, as well as from other

sources, that no report of an increase
of pellagra can be verified, and I have
no doubt the situation in practically
all of the southern states is what it
is in Georgia."

After scouting the idea that food
relief was needed in the south, the
Georgia Representative concluded: "I
cannot close without giving assurance
of the profound appreciation of my
people to the President for his anxious
solicitude and deep interest in the
matter now under discussion, but we
are at a loss to know from what
source and in what manner the al-
leged information which so arouses
and touches him could have been
gathered by the Bureau of Public
Health Service, and to account for the
seeming suddenness with which this
bureau gathered and gave publicity to
this so-called information."

MERCHANT MARINE PUZZLES CONGRESS

No Action Taken Yet to Relieve
American Ships From Panama
Canal Tolls or Cancel Trouble-
some Treaty Agreements

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.
—It is not alone the United States
shipping with its new reorganization
plans, its multiplicity of divisions,
divisions of operations and liquidation
and what not, that is faced with
trouble and problems in the effort to
put the American merchant marine on
the map.

Congress is as deeply perplexed over
the problem as are the men selected
by President Harding to bring order
out of the chaos which has held sway
in the affairs of the American mer-
chant marine since the United States
started to build ships as a necessary
war venture.

On the question of general marine
policies Republican leadership is ap-
parently floundering. Plans are bruited
and proposals are made, but no de-
finite action is taken, except the simple
action of appropriating further sub-
sidies to "keep on the map" in the
phrase goes, a fleet that has not been
able to keep itself on it.

Two Leading Questions
Two immediate questions affecting
shipping were ripe for consideration
when the Republican Party came into
power. It was taken for granted that
action would be secured on one or
another of the various bills for re-
organizing American ships from Panama
Canal tolls. The other question was
the making effective of some clauses
of the Jones act which provided for
the cancellation of treaty agreements
with foreign powers which were con-
sidered to operate against the success
of American merchant shipping.

President Wilson refused to carry
out these clauses, but President Har-
ding has taken no step to carry out
provisions which his predecessor re-
fused to act on. It is now indicated
that the Republican leaders are re-
luctant to act on the Borah bill to relieve
American coastwise vessels from canal
tolls.

The bill was favorably reported sev-
eral weeks ago, but it has not yet
come to a vote in the Senate. It was
left off the program by the Republican
steering committee and there are now
hints that the administration desires
its postponement on the ground that
it might involve a dispute with Great
Britain. The Administration is of
course anxious to avoid any causes of
friction on the eve of the international
conference.

Mr. Lasker's Steps Awaited
The important point is that Con-
gress seems to be marking time, in fact
floundering along, while the leaders
earnestly pray that A. D. Lasker,
chairman of the Shipping Board, for-
merly advertising expert of Chicago, may
get the government out of the shipping
business and liquidate the merchant
marine at a cost of \$2,500,000,000 to
the Treasury.

When Mr. Lasker was secured at
"great personal sacrifice" President
Harding is said to have breathed a
sigh of relief and as usual talk of re-
organization caused a little temporary
optimism, but clouds still darken the
horizon. The demand of the Shipping
Board for hundreds of millions more
in the form of congressional appro-
priations was received with shrugs,
but with the feeling that some more
must be spent in order to save some-
thing.

Democrats saw an opportunity to
raise the issue of ship subsidy and
interpreted Chairman Lasker's man-
ifesto after he made his first survey as
a general admission that the Shipping
Board had been a huge failure; but
Mr. Lasker also submitted the usual
alibi: he took the country into his
confidence and declared that nothing
much in the way of improvement
could be shown in the next year and
that the cost of maintaining the white
elephant must continue for some time
yet.

The analysis of the Shipping Board's
affairs made by Chairman Lasker will
come up for a much needed airing.

PARLIAMENT PLANS FOR IRISH SESSION

Northcliffe Episode Not Thought
to Have Hurt Conference
Prospects, With an Autumn
Meeting of House Proposed

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.
WESTMINSTER, England (Sat-
urday)—The Northcliffe incident yester-
day brought into relief the fundamen-
tal objection in the British mind to any
use of the King's name in party poli-
tics. Mr. Lloyd George did not need to
hurl stinging words at Lord North-
cliffe. The repudiation which he read
from the King was final and far more
effective. Well chosen indorsement of
the constitutional doctrine whereby
the Sovereign acts through his min-
isters told from J. H. Thomas and Sir
Donald MacLean in Parliament, yes-
terday. Then the House scattered for
the week-end.

The offensive story is an elaboration
of one which was current as soon as
Mr. Lloyd George sent his peace invita-
tion to Mr. de Valera five weeks ago. No
conversation between the King and the
Premier had been invented then, but it
was alleged that Mr. Lloyd George in-
tended to leave matters where the
King's speech at Belfast had left them,
and that the King's wishes operated in
deciding him to follow out the senti-
ment of that speech effectively by is-
suing the invitation to a conference. There
is no likelihood of this remarkable
episode injuring the prospects of hold-
ing the conference. These remain
good.

Plans for Adjournment
The Irish settlement influenced the
course of parliamentary business
which Mr. Chamberlain sketched to
the House on Tuesday. The govern-
ment contemplates finishing the pre-
sent session between August 16 and 26,
and in the event of an Irish settle-
ment being reached, of summoning
two sessions to begin late in Novem-
ber or early in December, in order
to deal with that particular question
before Christmas, and then going on
with the ordinary business of a new
session on resuming the sittings in
February.

The House of Commons is in the
thick of a rush to pass the session's
main bills before rising, and it will
be seen next Tuesday whether the
House of Lords will upset the govern-
ment plans and compel them now to
agree to an autumn sitting, irrespec-
tive of Ireland.

Lord Crewe will move on Tuesday
that the Lords decline to proceed with
any contentious measure other than
the Railway's Bill before November.
The object of this motion by the
Liberal opposition is believed to be to
encompass the withdrawal of the Safe-
guarding of Industries Bill to which,
as free traders, they are antagonistic.
A large number of the government's
own followers are hostile or indiffer-
ent to this measure which fulfills the
government pledge to the Protection-
ists. Lord Crewe may be supported
by Lord Salisbury and independent
peers who resent a time-table which
does not allow the House of Lords
more time to consider first class bills.

Extravagance Charged
This week in both Houses charges
of extravagant administration again
showed that the pressing problem in
British politics is finance. Sir Robert
Horne, replying yesterday to criticisms
on the financial situation said that in
other countries there was nothing but
glowing tributes to the capacity of the
British people in dealing with the
situation. The United States was in
the war for a shorter time than Brit-
ain, yet today its expenditure was
more than five times as much as it
was before the war. France's was nine
times, Italy's nine and a half times,
while Great Britain's was only six
times as much as it was before the
war. One of the misfortunes of the
country since the war was that the
people had not worked as hard as
they ought. British activity compared
badly with that of Germany and Bel-
gium. Sir Robert Horne, while ac-
knowledging the revival of trade and
commerce, emphasized the duty of work
and thrift.

New Speaker Praised
J. H. Whitley, the Speaker, who was
the guest of the Parliamentary Press
Gallery at a dinner at the House of
Commons last night, has been three
months in the chair and already
stamps his tenure with individuality.
He is a right scribe but, contrary to
expectation, has developed an agree-
able sense of humor.

Herbert Sidebottom, the brilliant
"student of politics," who has just left
The Times, declared in toasting the
Speaker that his occupancy would go
down in history for the introduction
of business efficiency by one with a
business training. Mr. Whitley is
firmly repressing irrelevance, and
recently reprimanded two members. Com-
mander Kenworthy, for constant in-
terruptions, was told he was becom-
ing insufferable, while Jack Jones,
Socialist, was warned sharply to cease
his ranting and to be of offensive ob-
servations.

ITALIAN ANARCHISTS ACQUITTED
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.
ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The Assize
Court at Milan has acquitted Enrico
Malatesta, the Italian anarchist leader
and several of his associates who were
charged with plotting against the
State.

NEWS SUMMARY

Roy A. Haynes, United States Prohi-
bition Commissioner, classed the boot-
legger with the anarchist and the Bol-
shevik in a Maryland address, in which
he also attacked those who violated
the Eighteenth Amendment on the plea
of personal liberty. The attitude of
certain British visitors toward prohi-
bition has led the general counsel for
the Anti-Saloon League to issue fig-
ures showing the marked decline of
drunkenness in America, which is con-
trasted with the growing amount of
drunkenness reported in Great Britain.
p. 1

The question of the American Mer-
chant Marine is bound, it seems, to
come to a head in Congress soon.
There is much perplexity over the
problem of the new reorganization
plans, and indications are that the
matter of relieving American ships
from Panama Canal tolls, as well as
that of canceling treaty agreements
with certain powers that are believed
to prevent the successful operation of
American ships are being sidetracked
as inexpedient to take up at the pre-
sent time. The intentions of the new
chairman of the Shipping Board also
are the subject of much speculation
on the part of members of Congress.
p. 1

President Harding, in a letter from
Representative Byrnes of South Caro-
lina, is asked to issue a denial of the
alarmist reports on the conditions in
the south and to reprimand the offi-
cials who "by misrepresenting condi-
tions" led him to make his appeal for
aid to the supposed sufferers there.
p. 1

As a basis of his tax recommenda-
tions, the United States Secretary of
the Treasury is proceeding on the
theory that the government needs
\$4,000,000,000. The possibility of re-
ducing the revenue needs for next year
and finding new sources of taxation
will be discussed by the Secretary and
the Commissioner of Internal Revenue
today with the Republican members of
the House Ways and Means Committee.
p. 2

As president of the American Fed-
eration of Labor, Samuel Gompers has
advised the United States Treasury
Department the services of his or-
ganization for the distribution of gov-
ernment securities among small in-
vestors as a means of combating the
flood of worthless securities.
p. 7

Advocates of combined hide and
shoe duties are counting upon a ma-
jority of Republican members of the
Senate Finance Committee to restore
the amendment to the tariff when it is
reported back to the United States
Senate. A lively fight is expected over
the measure if this action is taken, a
group of western senators being fa-
vorable, it is said, to the tariff on
leather.
p. 7

According to Mr. Lloyd George,
France and Great Britain are on "the
high road to an understanding" as
regards the Upper Silesian question.
A decision, he asserted, is expected
within a few days, when the Allies
will meet and it was to be hoped,
finally, settle the vexed question.
France and Great Britain, he said, had
talked quite plainly upon the matter,
adding, "we have done so with the
most excellent results." If Britain
seems always to be counseling mod-
eration, the Premier said, it was be-
cause the war had taught her the
value of peace. General satisfaction
is expressed in France over the com-
promise arrived at by Great Britain
and France upon the Upper Silesian
question.
p. 1

The effects of the news-story at-
tributed to Lord Northcliffe, in which
King George was characterized as say-
ing, with reference to the situation
in Ireland, "I cannot have my people
killed in this manner," would very
probably have assumed a degree of
seriousness, had the King not issued
a denial which was read by Mr. Lloyd
George in the House of Commons.
The King, through his private secre-
tary, Lord Stamfordham, acknowledged
receipt of Lord Northcliffe's cable, in
which the British newspaper proprie-
tor, now in New York denied having
implied the King, as represented.
p. 2

It is believed in British Parliamen-
tary circles that the so-called North-
cliffe incident, culminating in the de-
nial from the throne that certain
alleged information had been divulged,
will have no adverse effect upon the
prospects for holding the proposed
conference for the settlement of the
Irish problem. A meeting of the House
of Commons is proposed for next au-
tumn to deal with this situation. Lord
Crewe will move tomorrow that the
House of Lords decline to proceed
with any contentious measure save
the Railway's Bill, thereby encom-
passing, according to Liberals, the
Safe-guarding of Industries Bill, to
which, as free traders, they are an-
tagonistic.
p. 1

On the final vote of the congress of
the Confederation Generale du Tra-
vail, held at Paris, 1572 members de-
cided to remain in the Amsterdam In-
ternational and to repudiate the Mos-
cow organization, with a large minor-
ity going on record as Extremists.
p. 2

BOOTLEGGING HAS NO JUSTIFICATION

Prohibition Commissioner Classed
Liquor Peddlers With An-
archists and Bolsheviki — De-
cline in Drunkenness Shown

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.
—"Some of the most venomous attacks
on the Eighteenth Amendment are
camouflaged as personal liberty,
Americanism and patriotism," Roy A.
Haynes, prohibition commissioner, de-
clared in an address delivered at
Washington Grove, Maryland, analyz-
ing the pretentious and meritorious
claims of violators of the law who dis-
guise their disregard of the law in
terms of a supposed right of personal
liberty and the power of the people
to repeal the law.

"Here is a shortsighted American
who fails to see in the bootlegger of
today both the spirit of the anarchist
and Bolsheviki," declared Mr. Haynes
in his address, which was made on
Saturday. "It is time that the citizen
upon whom we depend to uphold our
Americanism awakens to the realiza-
tion that bootlegging is not a mere
pastime, but it is a nefarious and traitor-
ous business."

"The bootlegger, whether he be in
the highest or lowest walks of life, is
in the last analysis a law violator and
stripped of his social prestige or polit-
ical influence he is a criminal, giving
assistance and encouragement to those
forces of profligate criminality whose
business it has been to prostitute
statecraft and debauch citizenship,
which have murdered more men in the
discharge of their duties in proportion
to the number employed in the enforce-
ment of law than fell on the battle-
fields of France in defense of our flag.
Liberty and License
p. 2

"The personal liberty argument is
like a soap bubble; it appears ir-
idescent and real but when punctured
there is nothing in it. They say the
Eighteenth Amendment infringes upon
personal liberty by restricting one's
personal habits. Now, every law does
that in a larger or smaller degree. The
narcotic law greatly interferes with
the personal habits of the drug addict
and the traffic laws seriously restrict
the speed of the car, but these restric-
tions do not seriously limit the man who
puts the community good above his
self-indulgence, nor do they greatly
embarrass the man who places the
public welfare above his personal con-
venience. Liberty is, after all, per-
sonal habits restricted by law for
public good; and license, these same
impulses unrestricted.
p. 7

"From behind the smoke screen of
patriotism is launched one of the most
specious attacks against the Eight-
eenth Amendment. This attack is the
claim that the amendment is imprac-
ticable, impossible of enforcement and,
therefore, detrimental to the nation
and ought not to be enforced. That it
is difficult at this hour to enforce pro-
hibitory laws we do not deny, and
that there are violations of the law
we do not doubt, but the laws against
murder have been known on this con-
tinent since the Puritan walked over
our shores, and yet we have many times
awakened to find that human
life is seemingly held lightly in our
land. The prevalence of murder gives
us serious pause and the enforcement
of the law at times seems most dif-
ficult.
p. 1

Laws Must Be Upheld
"Shall we, therefore, for the good of
the land, repeal the laws against
homicide, or shall we nullify the laws
against arson because we find in times
of business depression there is a pre-
valence of fires that have incendiary
origins? Now, who will be most in
favor of this repeal, the honest prop-
erty owner, or the man who profits
thereby?
p. 1

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by the use of the torch? It is an easy
matter to prevent the violation of the
law against arson by simply repealing
it, but it is extremely doubtful that
you would remedy any of the evils
arising from arson by so doing.
To nullify the prohibitory laws, or to re-
peal them will cure no evils that
arise from the liquor traffic, but you
will set a precedent and make it more
easy to nullify any law that may be
enacted through propaganda or un-American
prejudice. To enforce the Volstead
act and to make the Eighteenth
Amendment operative will give all
law an added weight of authority in
the public mind, and proof is not
wanting to show that there will there-
by be removed one of the nation's
chief sources of all law violation."

Decreasing Drunkenness
The critical, supercilious attitude
regarding prohibition on the part of
some British visitors to the United
States has called forth a comparison
regarding the increase in drunkenness
in England, and the decrease in Ameri-
ca, by Wayne B. Wheeler, general
counsel of the Anti-Saloon League.

"English visitors who are ridiculing
our national prohibition policy would
be more interested and not so ridicu-
lous if they would explain why arrests
for drunkenness are increasing in
England and Wales at about the same
rate they are decreasing in the United
States. In spite of the difficulties of
law enforcement and the organized
effort to defy the law in this country,
there has been a decrease in the ar-
rests for drunkenness under national
prohibition in former wet territory of
about 60 per cent. Here are some of
the facts for our English friends to
ponder over as they study prohibition
effects in this country:

"In 59 cities of the United States
having a population of 30,000 or over,
and a combined population of over
20,000,000 (including New York, Chi-
cago and Philadelphia), the official
figures show a decrease in arrests for
drunkenness from 816,842 in 1917 to
260,169 in 1918; to 172,659 in 1919, and
to 109,765 in 1920.

Arrests Decrease 70 Per Cent
"Official statistics from the 39 lar-
gest cities in Indiana, with a combined
population of 994,287, show a de-
crease in arrests for drunkenness of
70.64 per cent in 1920, as compared
with 1917, the last year the State
was wet.

"Detroit reduced the arrests for
drunkenness from 19,309 in the year
1917 to 624 in 1920.
"The Boston police department re-
ported 5287 fewer arrests for all
causes in 1920 than from drunkenness
alone in 1919. For the State of Mas-
sachusetts at large the arrests for
drunkenness in 1920 were 33,586, as
against 77,235 in 1919.

"In 1917 the arrests for drunken-
ness in New York were 14,182; in 1920
the number had dropped to 5313. In
Connecticut, drunkenness decreased
from 3777 arrests in 1919, to 943 in
1920. The arrests for drunkenness in
Minneapolis decreased from 6089 in
1918, to 1550 in 1919. Louisville, Ken-
tucky, reports 3624 arrests for drunk-
eness for the fiscal year ending June
30, 1919, wet; and only 412 arrests for
the same cause for the year ending
June 30, 1920. The number of cases of
intoxication in Cincinnati decreased
from 1470 in 1918, to 335 in 1920. The
number of arrests in Denver for 1915
(the last wet year) for drunkenness
was 3227; in 1920, 399.

Success in Richmond
"The population of the city of Rich-
mond, Virginia, has increased 27 per
cent in the four years the State has
been dry, but the arrests for drunk-
eness and disorderly conduct have
decreased 75 per cent.

"The number of arrests for drunk-
eness the last wet fiscal year in
Grand Rapids, Michigan, 1917-18, was
1734. For the year 1919-20, the num-
ber was 421. St. Louis reduced the
number of cases of drunkenness from
2605 in 1919, to 691 in 1920.

Navigation Act and Australian Trade.
Clerical Issue for Buffalo Campaign.
Movement to Tax Leather Expected.
Mr. Gompers Offers to Assist Treasury
Farm Bureau Fears Norris Plan.
Demand Notes for Cement and Steel.
Farmers' Company Replies to Attacks
War, Peace and World Relations.
Education Ahead of Class Interest.
Award Awaited in Grand Trunk Case.
Armenians Decry Missionary Policy.

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The Swiss Cantons Meet

MR. LLOYD GEORGE SEES ACCORD NEAR ON UPPER SILESIA

Premier States France and Great
Britain Are "On the High
Road to an Understanding,"
and Looks for Decision Shortly

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Sunday) — A
way out satisfactory to Britain and
France has been found to the Upper
Silesian tangle. As Mr. Lloyd George
put it at the unveiling of the war me-
morial at Thame yesterday: "We are,
I believe, on the high road to an un-
derstanding."

The Premier said there had been
some differences with France recently
as to the interpretation of the Treaty,
and both countries had talked quite
plainly to each other. Plain speaking
generally leads to a good understand-
ing. Thoughts working in conceal-
ment are dangerous; it is better to
have it out, "and we have done so with
the most excellent results."

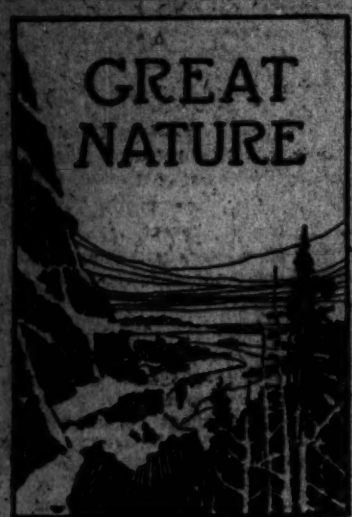
He announced that it had been ar-
ranged that the Allies should meet in a
few days, to settle the vexed question,
finally, he hoped. The British Empire
has but one concern in all these ques-
tions—that the peace so dearly won
should be an immediate peace—de-
ferred peace is half war, he said. "If
Great Britain seems to be always re-
straining, always counseling patience,
always urging moderation in the af-
fairs of Europe, it is because this ter-
rible war has taught us the value of
peace. Our sole anxiety is lest the
Allies, by the unwise and harsh use
of their undoubted power, should ram
deeper and firmer into the soil those
roots of future conflict which were
withering on the surface in the sun-
shine of the great victory."

THAME, England (Saturday) (By
The Associated Press)—Mr. Lloyd
George, the Prime Minister, speaking
at the unveiling of a war memorial
here today, referred optimistically to
the trend of the discussions between
France and England over the Silesian
situation. The two countries, he be-
lieved, were on the right road to an
understanding and the preliminary
troubles which were causing the diffi-
culty had been "accommodated."

The Premier, after saying the pre-
liminary difficulties had been accom-
modated and announcing the forth-
coming meeting of the Allies, con-
tinued:

Britain Asks Equal Voice

"Great Britain only claims that she
must have a voice in the interpreta-
tion of the peace she made such
sacrifices to win. She does not claim a
predominant voice or a determining
voice. That would be so arrogant a
demand that no self-respecting ally
could possibly tolerate it. We only
ask for an equal voice, and we are
prepared to go even beyond that. We
recognize fully that the greater sacri-
fices of France give her a special
claim for consideration, that her in-
terests are more immediately in dan-
ger of these questions—that the danger is
closer to her frontiers, more visible
to her eyes, and that historical causes,
some of them very recent and very
fresh in her memory, make her appre-
hensions more vivid and more poignant
than ours.



The Birds of Albania

Before 1914 the rare visitor to Albania entered it most agreeably from Cetinje. Leaving the Austrian-Lloyd liner, at Cattaro, he followed up the zig-zag road over Mount Lovchen in a diligence, spent the night at the Montenegrin capital, and next morning drove down to Rijeka, a village at the head of the Lake of Scutari, between which place and Scutari itself a little steamer used to ply—perhaps it does still.

A narrow, red-grown channel led from the landing stage at Rijeka to the lake, and as the steamer pushed its way down on a warm spring morning to the croaking of a myriad frogs, the water fowl would swim leisurely away and hide among the reeds. There were flocks of crested grebes and tufted ducks, besides countless moorhens and coots. In the reeds sedge warblers and reed warblers chattered incessantly. On the river Boyana, which flows from Scutari to the sea, lesser grebes are met with in considerable numbers. Lord Lilford saw them on the lake of Scutari in later summer.

It was a day's steam, with calls at various small ports on the lake, from Rijeka to Scutari. Arrived at Scutari a score or more of ramshackle boats, manned by still more ramshackle crews, closed in on the steamer, and visitors saw their luggage seized by white-clothed Albanians and dropped into the boats. They followed as quickly as possible and soon found themselves in no pirate's retreat, but in a very presale customs house.

The plane of Scutari, bordering the lake and rising into foothills toward the mountains, is a good ground for birds. It is covered with asphalt in early spring, and later this is replaced by broken. Here a few buzzards and marsh hawks are usually to be seen. Reed buntings are busy in the reeds bordering the lake. The black-headed bunting, a brilliant yellow bird, with a black cap, will be seen perching on the bushes on the plain. On the stony, thyme-covered foothills, dotted with clumps of yellow-flowering grass, stone-crowns and wheatears will be met with. The stone-crown, which is sandy not gray, like the wheatear of the north of Europe. Meadow pipits and larks are very numerous. The latter are crested larks, closely resembling the common skylark except for the crest.

In these foothills are small villages of roughly built stone cottages. In many the living rooms are on the upper floor. In Albania a man's house is his castle, and he may at any moment be called upon to defend it. It is very common to see little bastions in the walls of the cottages, from which rifles can be directed down at an advancing enemy. Round these cottages, in the walnut and pomegranate trees, pied flycatchers may be seen, and a pair or two of red-backed shrikes are sure to be not far away.

The banks of the river Kiri, which flows down from the great mountains of Mallesia, to join the Drina a little to the south of Scutari, are much frequented by birds. Like the rivers of the south of Europe in general the Kiri exposes great dyes of shingle in summer during the season of drought, although the drought in Albania is never so long maintained as in some other parts of the continent, owing to the neighborhood of the mountains and sea. The stone curlew will soon be seen running from her nest on the stones, and the ringed plover should also be found. The blue-headed wag-tail will be singled out by the visitor from the north. He is yellow-breasted like his cousin the gray wag-tail, but his blue head at once distinguishes him. Bee-eaters and kingfishers nest here along the banks. The common and purple herons will be seen in numbers, and possibly the great white heron.

On the coast the Kentish plover is common, and may be watched on a summer day running about the sand near Valona in flocks. A little to the north a number of pelicans were observed. They are said to be by no means rare. The common white stork of Germany and northern Europe is a familiar figure in Valona, Elbasan and other Albanian towns. His favorite nesting place is on the top of the domed mosques.

Visitors to Albania, however, seldom rest content long at the coast towns. When they have explored the country round Scutari by day and sat through a few long evenings listening to the cry of the scops owl, they usually decide on a trip to the mountains.

Tales of the terrors awaiting the unwary traveler among the wild mountains usually serve to whet the visitor's appetite for adventure, and before long he will find himself astride a mountain pony pushing up over the stony spurs of the hills. Albania consists principally of rugged mountains divided by narrow valleys. At the lower levels are beech and oak woods, box scrub and heath six feet high. In the oak woods the nightingale sings just as sweetly as in an English copse, and the blackcap and a host of other warblers keep him company.

Up to a considerable altitude the golden oriole's whistle may be heard, and his hanging nest found, suspended from the branch of an oak; but as

one mounts higher toward the upper valleys the bird songs are not very numerous. The braks and scrub are left behind, and one crosses Alps of soft sweet firs where the herds are brought in summer from the coast lands. Here in huts made of branches, on beds of leaves, the hardy men pass an idyllic summer. Aiding slowly up through the woods one suddenly hears music, and, issuing from the trees on to a sunny patch of sward, the traveler finds a shepherd playing to himself on a homemade pipe. The tribesmen show their best side to strangers.

In these woods nutcrackers nest, but their breeding places are kept well hidden. Although at most times a very noisy bird, the nutcracker becomes remarkably shy and quiet in the neighborhood of his nest. Greater and lesser spotted woodpeckers nest, and also the green and the gray-headed green woodpecker. Nuthatches and tree-creeper are abundant. The little tree-creeper was found nesting as high as 4000 feet in the bark of one of the great pines in the woods above Oroshi in Mirdita.

Above the beech woods, in the region of rock and pine, birds become still fewer. Ravens cling to the upper crags, and the mountaineers tell stories of fabulous birds of prey. Natural history as recorded by the inhabitants is rather untrustworthy. It is unlikely that the visitor will see anything larger than a golden eagle among the birds of prey, but so little has the country been explored that it is quite possible that some of the rarer eagles and vultures still breed in the more remote recesses of the mountains.

Greater difficulties, however, now attend the traveler in Albania than formerly. So many contending armies have traversed its valleys, and so many nations have betrayed unnatural interest in its doings, that it would probably be hard nowadays to persuade even the trustful Mallesori or Mirditi that one had come for no other sinister purpose than bird study. Apart from the coast Albania will probably remain for many years a land of dark ways and hidden paths.

HOW TO BE A WALKER

I had waylaid The Walker, and was proceeding to obtain an exclusive interview for my newspaper. It was "good stuff" I was getting. I had persuaded him, habitually a reserved man, to talk.

To walk successfully (he was saying) one needs to be familiar enough with trees, flowers, animals, birds, insects, stones and crops to call them by their first names. Also, he needs to know weather, farms, cities, books and people.

"Walking has little to do with legs, then," I queried.

"Little," I believe a person has to learn how to walk, just as one does to swim, or to keep books, or to buy stocks and bonds. Not every let-loose city dweller (for he bound-to-the-land countryman, for that matter) can make an occasional excursion on foot in the country, and get much more than a languid 2 per cent dividend out of the investment of his time."

"Is it a difficult craft to learn?"

"Is it, feeling he was a bit intolerant. 'No, it isn't. But it's difficult to learn to learn. There's where the pinch comes. To want to learn to become a Walker is likely to be regarded to a city man's business. Your busy, tied-down individual would get all stirred-up, have his attention distracted, be uneasy all the time, if he went whole-heartedly into walking as a hobby. Tramping, as you will agree, is a cultural accomplishment, an athlete's task, a writer's safeguard, a philosopher's pastime, a poet's necessity. Who ever heard of a prosperous man of affairs being all of these and yet prosperous?"

"Aren't you a little hard on the man who has other interests, perhaps, and just as broad a humanity along other lines?"

"Not as hard on him, I'm sure, as he is on himself. No, it's likely we all must make a choice early in our careers, and ever after that selection makes or mars us as walkers. Recall Robert Frost's poem, ending:

I shall be telling this with a sigh
Somewhere ages and ago hence
I took the one less traveled road,
And that has made all the difference.

"Then, you see, walking is inconvenient. The urge to drop all and follow the winds—a most irresistible impulse—comes at stated periods. There are, for instance, five times a year in particular when we must willy-nilly get abroad. One is, of course, during that week in autumn when come the first frosts. Even soviates of our craft feel this, and yield to it by thousands. The next skips over the weeks until the full-moon days of February. The little expanse, the sleeping forests, the nipping and eager air! It is drop bread-winning and go! But fewer are they who do go than autumn stirr. Then comes the spring slowly up this way: March-end, the auroral spring, the spring of wet woods, the maple-sugar season, time of skunk-cabbage, trout, hawk and hyla. At length, when spring is to be called May, the fourth whisper is sent. Flowing-time, orchard-bloom, the month of birds and flowers. Then follows a busy, stay-at-home interval, which lasts until about mid-July. Now sounds the most subtle trade of all. Haying is finished; the year has turned a corner. Something in the clean-cut meadows, on bottoms and uplands, suggests an alien country. For four months we have unconsciously looked upon the New England landscape, as if it were a foreign land, a new and strange world, a world of new shapes and new sounds, and we have got used to it. Of a sudden, over night, a new land surrounds us; moors, downs, heaths, thin-soiled reaches of untrodden highland; rich meadows converted to wide-stretching pastures. We

must be off. Walking now is easy for the feet; nothing moving escapes the eye."

I interrupted by asking hesitantly: "They've recently cut the hay around here, haven't they? It's after the middle of July."

"They finished yesterday!" he cried. "I must go and change my shoes!"

CHIPPING CAMPDEN

Beneath a blossoming orchard tree, on the other side of the hedge as we mount the hill, a day horse stands motionless, and beside him, surrounded by busy chickens, lies somnolent a gray donkey, like some translated Bottom among the fairies in that Arden forest toward which we are making.

For we are not in Arden yet; we are on the borders of the Cotswolds, and this is Chipping Campden, a little Cotswold town that for centuries past has been the thriving center of the Warwickshire wool trade.

Not as a home of the wool industry, however, is Campden widely known today, but rather as one of the loveliest and least spoiled of all the lesser English towns, if town it desires



A bit of Elizabethan England

to be called. Neighboring Broadway, on the western edge of the Cotswolds, is perhaps better known, but Broadway is more self-consciously attractive, and has deliberately conformed its modern buildings to the older style, whereas Campden is in no sense restored, but remains a genuine Elizabethan town, unique in all the land.

That is why the traveler, passing the grand old fifteenth century church, and winding down before the gate of the Manor House, and the handsome almshouses which Sir Baptist Hicks, a merchant prince of James I's day, and brother to Lord Burleigh's secretary, gave to the town. In the early years of the seventeenth century, an impression never to be forgotten. The broad, gently curving street, so widely planned that there is plenty of room for a little town-hall, and sundry small market-houses, to be set up in the midst of it—and yet leave ample carriage way upon either side—is still wholly in the dignified Elizabethan manner.

Side by side stand the unpretentious yet exquisite dwellings, of time-resisting Cotswold stone, touched at last by the centuries to a warm, golden buff. Some with age do indeed fade a little forward, while others lean a degree or two back, avoiding thus a too freezing symmetry, and harmonizing better with the soft-toned, mossy, shingled roofs, curling and sagging into lines that their ruffled and bearded architects certainly did not plan. Nevertheless, they stand solidly to this day, gabled, dormered, and carved, with here and there a grinning gargoyle, and here and there a fluted pilaster or a horned Ionic column, that might have been designed by Inigo Jones himself, when, full of Italian enthusiasms, he was collaborating with Ben Jonson in elaborate masques for the court of King James.

When, once you are in Chipping Campden, you will probably wish to stay there and may hesitate, perhaps, between two or three inns, each of which hangs before the eyes of the evening traveler an alluring medieval sign, of lion rampant, or fleur-de-lis, or ringing golden bells. Probably you will choose the Noel Arms, named after some Noel or other related to that Sir Gerard whom the town hall custodian can show you, in his habit as he lived, when High Steward of the borough in 1824.

But we will not linger over him, for 100 years ago is too modern a date, by 200 at least, from which to date Chipping Campden. So while your rooms are being made ready at the Noel, or the Lygon, walk back toward the church, past the shadowy arches of the fine market-hall, and halt before the finest house in Campden, that William Grell, the prosperous Cotswold wool trader, "Flos Mercatorum Angliae"—as the brass in the church calls him—was able to build, with goodly rooms lighted by those transomed and trefoil-headed windows, from which their owner would look out upon the scarcely less charming Wolcot's Hall across the road.

That landlord will observe from his discourse, is still the least bit feudal at heart, as many inhabitants of remoter England still are. These are just a few of the recollections you will bear away from Campden, as you plunge down some Cotswold slope into the vale of Evesham.

PILSUDSKI

About 20 years ago there assembled in the basement kitchen of a Polish tailor in London, himself a political refugee, a party of Poles, all of them exiles from their country. They had come together to celebrate a religious festival in traditional Polish fashion. The table was spread with all the good dishes prescribed by custom, prepared with much care by the kind hostess.

This circle always pronounced the same wish, "Next year may we be together in a free, independent Poland."



A bit of Elizabethan England

These dreamers ventured to express this hope which, at that time, seemed a poetic fantasy not to be taken seriously by practical people. But these were people who had been long years in prison and in Siberia for their belief, and were now eking out a bare existence in a foreign land. Yet nothing shook their faith and their resolution. Among them, playing with small children who were crawling all over him, unheeding their mother's protests, was a slight, dark man with deep-sunk, penetrating eyes and bushy eyebrows. He sat somewhat stern in repose, with a firm mouth denoting strength and determination. Just now a smile lighted it.

"They aren't worrying me," he said, "I like it."

Standing next him was a man of different type, you would have said at once, a scholar accustomed only to life in a study. Yet this man was the editor of *The Dawn*, a revolutionary periodical which in spite of the severe prohibition in Russian Poland made its appearance regularly every month and was eagerly passed from hand to hand. This man, one of the most zealous workers in the cause of free Poland, was known in the party as Baj, by name really Zedziszewski.

Another present that day was Stanislaw Wojciechowski, together with Pilsudski, the founder of the Polish Socialist Party and his faithful companion and fellow worker through all the dark difficult years when they were hunted from place to place, ever persecuted by the Russian police. Little did we think then that this same man with 20 years would be Minister of the Interior in the free Polish Republic. Still less did we suppose that Mr. Joseph, the daring conspirator (Ziuk as he was called in the party), was the future Marshal Pilsudski, first Marshal and first President of the Republic of Poland.

Pilsudski has the rare gift of being at the same time the comrade and friend and yet is able to inspire with respect and even awe. He is a man of few words, but I shall never forget the kind smile and the hearty handshake with which the Polish President, once after a time of imprisonment by the Russian Government.

In the years before the war, when Pilsudski lived in Takopane, a mountain resort in the Tatras, he was always immersed in the study of military tactics. Sometimes he would read English works on these subjects, appealing to me now and then to translate a technical term.

For Pilsudski the word "impossible" does not exist. At the time when the Polish Army was marching to relieve Vilna, a bridge had been blown up by the Bolsheviks and thus progress of the troops was stopped. The engineer declared it could not be repaired within a certain space of time. Pilsudski simply replied that it must be, and in fact, it was done. In the army every soldier is convinced that when Dziadek (grandpa), as they call him, leads himself, victory is assured. And up to now this has indeed been the case. His soldiers and children are what Pilsudski likes best. A child can do what it likes with the Polish President, and on his name day it is the school children, when they come to congratulate him, who receive the most attention from the Chief of State. Many a little boy, of three or four, relates with pride that his salute to the President has been returned.

SAXON INDUSTRY REVIVES

My Jena, there are wonders afoot. Thyself the greatest under Heaven. So a poet said once, but then, he was a local poet, and they will say anything. Nor were these wonders unmatched on earth. There was first the high altar of St. Michael's, built over a vaulted arch through which a knight could ride. (Luther preached in this church before it was quite finished and children play hop-scotch in the archway still.) Then there was a Jack 'o' the Clock in the old Guildhall tower above the marketplace, who still catches an apple in his mouth when the hours have struck.

Schnapphans, Catching Jack, Luther called him. There was the seven-story Weigel House, where Weigel, the sixteenth century astronomer, built a little staircase under a turret with a movable roof, so that, looking up from the cellar, he could watch the stars by daylight; and he built here, too, a rough forerunner of the lift, or elevator, from floor to floor; but his work was knocked away some quarter of a century ago when John Street was widened.

The seven-headed dragon now caged with other bits of old Jena stone in Weigel Street Museum was the fourth wonder. The fifth was Cambsdorf Bridge, so firm, men boasted, that neither flood nor foe would ever tumble it into the hurrying Saal; but men themselves, disliking its narrowness, at last pulled it down. Stone from the three old forts, Windberg, Kirchberg, and Greifberg, there on the Hauberg just beyond, had been used to build it up, and the still upstanding Post Tower, built on the ruins of Fort Windberg, was reckoned the sixth wonder, while the seventh was the Hauberg itself, because of its great view, down river valleys, across pine woods, over Napoleon's battlefield and red-roofed Jena town.

Well, it is a great view. Jena lies cupped in the Saal valley, and the sides of the cup are colored rose and cream, like a piece of Irish Bellew for the soil hereabouts is mixed sandstone and gravel. Toward the rim of the cup rise elegant villas. The town huddles together at the bottom, round the guildhall and St. Michael's. Not much of a town, either. The shops are poor, the streets narrow, the houses shabby, and never did I see so many name-plaques that must be meaningless to anybody who is not pedantically in touch with the university.

Here and here in such and such a year lived such and such a professor. Schiller, Fichte, Hegel—the University of Jena has had too many world names on her roll to justify this placarding of every first floor that may have served its term as a pedagogical lodging house.

The university, founded in the sixteenth century, was housed anew some ten years ago along Prince's Moat, largely through the Karl Zeiss funds, and more than half its institutes, which are scattered through Jena, for the study of man, the earth, or the stars, should be blessed. "Whose looks for Karl Zeiss' monument, let him look at me." Of course, there are always the monumental Jena glass works of Zeiss & Schott, standing on five and twenty thousand square yards of ground, if you reckon together the optical works on Schiller Street and that great factory up behind the railway station. Nor is this too much ground, for the world buys its optical glass from Jena, its microscopes, telescopes and periscopes, its barometers and thermometers, its field glasses and reading glasses, its viewfinders, its lenses; and just before the war there was work here for five thousand hands, but by the middle of the war the number had risen to 6500, with nearly two thousand posts kept open for men on active service. And today the glass trade flourishes.

If you want to realize how hard Germany is working for the world's markets, travel through industrial Saxony by night, as I did between Jena and Chemnitz. In factory after factory you will see all the windows lighted long past spring dusk, up to 10 o'clock, 11 o'clock, midnight. And stay in Chemnitz for a few days, in spite of its dirty, gray, gritty streets, with their frowzy commercial hotels and their shops like bargain bazaars. The food, too, is rather unpalatable; the black bread here was poorer than any I have ever eaten before; the miserable white looked like, cut like, and tasted like a sodden cake, and was, besides, strongly flavored with cinnamon. But from the Saxon highlands just beyond Chemnitz came the worst cases of want; and the Saxon industrial region during the last two years has been a storm center for Germany's home politics; so you must not expect too much.

Few people expect the bustling life they see. But in the uncouth speech of the Erzgebirge, "Chams bleib Chams," Chemnitz remains Chemnitz, the third town in Saxony, the Saxon Manchester, and her cotton trade, the hardest hit of any industry during the war, is again uprising. For Germany is now growing more than five times as much flax as she grew in 1914, and last March by far the biggest importer of American cotton in the world was this same Germany, where I had carefully to carry my own little reels of sewing cotton about when I came to Berlin two years ago. To buy cotton then was unthinkable; now, last April, at the Frankfurt Fair one quarter of the four thousand exhibits were textiles.

Go across to Magdeburg over the busy, fast, Saxon fields, and note that many of them are being newly fenced off from the railroad by bars of concrete that fit into slotted posts. Watch the building everywhere along the line—new houses, new factories, new farmsteads. Then look round Magdeburg itself, not misprising it for being

SUMMER LIGHT

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
All through the long day the hawk calls shrill,
Poised at his far height with broad wings still,
Seeing what the sun sees—
Spread of hill and field,
Tangled light in tall trees,
Smooth the pool's shield.

All down a long way cool willows bend,
Making woven shadows to the field's far end,
Turning where the stream turns
Through meadows to the south,
Where the haze of summer burns
Across the river-mouth.

Small men are making hay. One shouts a song,
Forking up the browned grass, tangled and long,
In the far field they stand,
And swallows take flight
Dark against the yellow land
Deep in summer light.

South Sea Daily Bulletins

The South Pacific still contains many islands where the news of the busy world is rarely heard. Mails are slow and infrequent and newspapers scarcely known. Both are months old in any case, before they arrive. But the number of these isolated islands is dwindling. Wireless telegraphy has been introduced.

Within a few weeks after the outbreak of the war in 1914, New Zealand troops occupied German Samoa and settled down there to perform garrison duty until the eventual ownership of the territory should be determined at the Peace Conference. The New Zealand soldiers wanted the daily news, and the government of the Dominion arranged, therefore, that a daily news summary should be sent by wireless from Wellington. The big wireless station that the Germans had built in Samoa was available for the receipt of the message.

Presently New Zealand troops began to move in thousands first to Egypt and then to England, and as long as the transports were within long wireless range of the Dominion the daily news summary was circulated among the soldiers. But the use of the message did not stop there. The New Zealand authorities found that the number of wireless stations in the South Pacific was growing and that various islands were listening to the news. Raratonga, Fiji, Tonga, Tahiti and the Chathams were among the islands that had been placed in daily touch with the events of the world, and it is said that on occasions these unauthorized sections of New Zealand's audience had the audacity to complain that the news was not full enough!

When the war ended the New Zealand Government felt that the time had come to put the wireless service on a business footing. A daily news message was still required for Samoa, where a civil administration under the control of New Zealand had been established. But it was arranged that the administration should pay for the service, and the other stations within range were notified that they were not entitled to "listen in."

The little island kingdom of Tonga sent along a protest. Its people, forming probably the most truly prosperous and contented community in the world, had grown accustomed to strolling up to the King's palace daily for a glance at the news bulletin, and they did not like at all the idea of reverting to old conditions. They were willing to pay their share of the cost of the service. Raratonga also offered to pay a share, and the Chatham Islands argued that they were entitled to listen because they were officially a part of New Zealand. Other islands did not argue, but continued somehow to get the news.

So the position now is that Tonga and Raratonga are draining their treasuries to the extent of about five shillings a day each in order that they may be entitled to receive each night the news of the world compressed into one hundred words. And other island communities are inquiring about the cost of wireless stations.

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NEED SHOWN FOR TANGIER DECISION

Situation in Moroccan "International Zone" Is Becoming More and More Acute, as Shown by Attitude of Madrid

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—There is abundant evidence that the settlement of the problem of Tangier will not brook much further postponement, and it is equally clear that such settlement will not be reached without great difficulty. Frequent items of information and their way into the Spanish newspapers from French sources in Tangier and Paris bearing upon the French position in this matter, and the fact that just at present there is no comment upon them in the most responsible journals of Madrid is to a certain extent ominous. There can be no doubt that the high Spanish authorities are deeply and anxiously concerned upon this question, and it would be surprising in the circumstances if it were not suggested in some quarters that the visit of King Alfonso to London is not wholly unrelated to the Tangier problem. It is quite well known that previous visits of a like nature have been no concealed, and that the results have been good.

Just at this moment also a scheme for a settlement is put forward from an unofficial quarter which is well known to be highly friendly to France and much less so to Spain, wherein it is proposed that the present international zone of Tangier should be divided between France and Spain, leaving them to it, that each should have free access to the harbor, which should remain international, that Spain should have something in the nature of a "settlement" hard by and a "corridor" through to her zone—the rest being mostly French. Such an arrangement would by no means meet with the approval of Spain, and it may be summarily dismissed. In the first place, Spain would obviously be no better off than at present, and in some respects would clearly be worse. The risk of friction would be aggravated rather than reduced.

It may be taken as positive that this scheme, which is possibly put forth in its present form as a feeler, would be rejected without discussion by Spain; it is dismissed almost without notice by the responsible press of Madrid. The Spanish claim at this moment is not less than that at present, and in some respects would clearly be worse. The risk of friction would be aggravated rather than reduced. It may be taken as positive that this scheme, which is possibly put forth in its present form as a feeler, would be rejected without discussion by Spain; it is dismissed almost without notice by the responsible press of Madrid. The Spanish claim at this moment is not less than that at present, and in some respects would clearly be worse. The risk of friction would be aggravated rather than reduced.

There is evidence of the restraint Spanish opinion is imposing upon itself at this moment by the continued absence of comment on the concession that is reported to have been made to the "international" company by the Sultan or Ruler of the new harbor works of Tangier without any consultation with Spain, as if she mattered nothing in a question of this kind and was not vitally interested. It will be remembered that when the report of this concession came through a French source recently the Spanish newspapers expressed their astonishment, amounting almost to disbelief, intimating that they would wait for further information before making comments which, it was very true, would (as the "Epoca" said) necessarily be disagreeable to others who, like Spain, desired a cordial understanding between the two countries. There is now confirmation of the concession in its entirely unpleasant form, but the comments are withheld.

A message from Tangier, again through French sources, says that the announcement of the concession comes as "a great relief," as everybody had begun to despair of the future of the city, despite its repeated promises since 1905. The message said that Tangier was suffering more than any other place from the world economic crisis—which is true enough, though its sufferings are largely due to the international administration—and that everybody there was waiting with impatience the beginning of the work which would raise Tangier, as a port, to the position of importance to which its geographical and natural advantages entitled it. This French attitude and expectation, evidently assuming whole or partial French control, is very galling to Spain at the present juncture.

Deputy Inquire It is well at this stage to look at the expressions which were recently uttered in a short debate in the Cortes upon this matter. In general it is understood that this thorny question must be avoided by the deputies, since the danger of saying things offensive to another nation is great. On this occasion, however, when a deputy, Martinez Campos, showed a disposition to interrogate the government on the subject he was not prevented. He was asking if the government could make any statement with reference to the negotiations about Tangier, indicating whether or not they were likely to satisfy the national desire, and was making some comment on a pro-Tangier meeting that had taken place at Ceuta, when the Count de Romanones, who, though very strongly for the Spanish acquisition of Tangier, is also strongly in favor of maintaining the best relations with France, interrupted: "With the re-

KOREANS IN APPEAL TO BRITISH LEADERS

Many Breaches of the Trust Which Koreans Reposed in Japan Are Recounted in the Plea for British Intervention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A stirring appeal has been presented on behalf of the Korean nation to the Prime Minister of the British Commonwealth, for liberation from Japan. It is pointed out that the Japanese owe their cultural development and ideals to Korea and to China—the other historic state whose independence is being threatened by Japan—and that for many centuries the Korean people lived and enjoyed their liberty as an independent nation, forming one of the civilized states of Asia.

Great Britain and Japan, both in recent years, formally recognized the independence of Korea. The first sentence of Article I of the Anglo-Japanese alliance of 1902 emphasized this point, and the Japanese Government in treaties and agreements with Russia and China further recognized it. The British Government concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce with the Korean Government on November 26, 1885, in which it was provided that "in case of difference arising between one of the high contracting parties and a third power, the other contracting party, it requested to do so, shall exert its good offices to bring about an amicable arrangement."

Korea declares that she did her best to act up to her treaty obligations, and calls upon Great Britain to do the same. In the treaty of 1885, British subjects were given the right of trading in Korea, and the "open door" was established, but it is pointed out, when Japan annexed Korea in 1910 all British rights under the treaty were wiped out. Japan Once an Ally When the Japanese Government declared war against Russia in 1904, one of the avowed purposes of the war was "to maintain the independence and territorial integrity of Korea." Japan entered Korea as an ally, and gave solemn assurances, publicly and privately, that the Japanese Army would be withdrawn as soon as the war ended. As a loyal ally Korea contributed, with material aid and labor, to the success of that war. Shortly after peace with Russia was declared, the Japanese, having secured military ascendancy, started to usurp authority in Korea, and not even to this day has Japan withdrawn her military occupation of Korea, obtained under the alliance.

In November, 1905, in spite of most urgent protests and appeals from the Emperor of Korea to foreign powers, including Great Britain, the Japanese took over the foreign relations of Korea. In 1907 a treaty was forced on the Korean Government, depriving it of the control of its internal affairs. The treaty of 1905 was secured, it is said, by means of unspeakable brutality, the Japanese surrounding the Emperor's palace with troops, arresting the acting Premier, threatening him with murder and forcing the other ministers to sign. The Emperor, however, did not sign. Every possible measure has since been taken to deprive Korean people of their liberty, their language, their lands and their commercial rights.

Province of Japan By an alleged fraudulent treaty made at Seoul, the capital of Korea, on August 22, 1910, Korea was incorporated as a province of Japan. A virtual liberty is said to be now nonexistent, the life of the Korean being regulated down to the smallest detail. Men are unable to draw their own money out of the bank without police permission, and every family of wealth is obliged to employ a Japanese steward who is recommended by the police. The harshest form of police administration is established and a rigid spy system maintained.

The rights of free meeting, free speech and free press have disappeared. Not one Korean newspaper exists among its 20,000,000 people. Things became so intolerable that in the spring of 1919 the whole nation rose in protest. In March, 1919, the Korean people met together all over the land and proclaimed the independence of the Korean people and nation. They met without arms, and there was no violence of any kind. A republic was declared and a provisional government formed, with Dr. Syngman Rhee as president.

The Japanese, it is said, replied to the protest with a brutality rarely equalled in modern history, comparable to the treatment of the Armenians by the Turks. As a result, the British Government made formal representations to Japan, in the summer of 1919, against the torture of Korean political prisoners. By protests from the world in 1919, the Japanese Government was forced to take action. A new Governor-General was appointed, and great improvements promised, but the condition of the people, it is said, remains as before. The persecution, imprisonment, and torture of Christians, apparently because they are Christians, still continues.

BRITISH LABOR IN A SERIOUS MOOD

Opening of Conference at Brighton Marked by Resolute Attitude of Those Who Led Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRIGHTON, England.—"Hail, Smiling Morn," sang the Welsh miners' choir at the opening of the British Labor Party's twenty-first annual conference here. But the "morn" did not smile. Neither were the delegates smiling who had come to celebrate their party's coming of age. And the quaint Dome at Brighton lacked all the floral decorations that one might have expected on the celebration of an event of this kind. As a matter of fact, the only flower which could be detected was a red rose in Arthur Henderson's buttonhole.

The platform was occupied by most of the old veterans in the British Labor movement. There were Mr. Henderson, Mr. Clynes, Ramsay MacDonald and many of the other leaders who, during subsequent debates, were often referred to as "the old generation." But the young generation was there also. Frank Hodges, the miners' leader who in a few months' time has taken his place in the front rank of British Labor, was there, and he was, no doubt, the hero of the day. It was also Mr. Hodges who, by his speech on the mining conflict, made the gloomy day still gloomier. And what a speech! It reminded one of those brilliant speeches, so full of enthusiasm, so full of sincerity, so full of optimism and belief in his cause, that one used to hear from the lips of Mr. Lloyd George some 15 or 20 years ago. It was a speech of a fighter, of a beaten fighter who admits his own defeat, who analyzes causes and results, who plans for a new and more successful battle, and who still believes in an ultimate victory.

Dramatic Phase at End In short, clear, and concise sentences, as sharply cut as if they had been carved in steel, Mr. Hodges drew his pictures about the miners' fight, their suffering, and their endurance. "We do not propose to make any dramatic declaration, for all the drama has been knocked out of us," he declared. And prolonged cheers greeted his assertion that the miners in this struggle had put up a great epic fight for what they believed to be right. And though the miners were still "on strike," the time must come, and come soon, when that suffering and sacrifice must be brought to an end.

As a leader Mr. Hodges was not going to shirk his responsibility. He could not allow this huge mass of the population "to go on and on until the breaking point comes and chaos and disorder reign where now discipline, good will and solidarity hold." And Mr. Hodges particularly stressed the point that he was not going to blame any individual for the failure of the Triple Alliance to act in time. This was due, he said, to the internal structure of the organization itself. "And," he added, "it might have been necessary for us to have had this great struggle in order to clarify our minds as to what can or cannot be done by industrial organization."

Government Alone Responsible However, the miners knew where they would place the responsibility. The government, and the government alone, declared Mr. Hodges emphatically, was responsible for the unhappy pass to which the miners had been brought. And he added that the men who sent the government into office would also see to it that it was sent from there. Though the miners

NEW LIQUOR TAX WELCOMED IN EGYPT

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt.—The new tax on liquor whether imported or locally manufactured, is being welcomed by the native press as a step in the right direction. The increase over the former duty of 10 per cent ad valorem will be very considerable as liquor will now be taxed on the alcohol contents instead of at a flat rate. Unfortunately, as the Arabic newspaper, the "Al-Ahram," points out, wines containing less than 25 per cent of their volume of pure alcohol and beer are exempted from the rulings of the new decree and consequently will be subject, it is presumed, to the previous duty only. As that paper pertinently points out, if intoxicating liquors are to be taxed, why should light wines and beer be exempted?

Egypt, as a country largely Mohammedan, should be in the van of the prohibition movement, but vested interests, which are almost entirely foreign hands, have laid a grip on the country not only through trade with the European colonies, but also by means of educating a taste for liquor among the natives which is not easy to break. That the authorities and the native press are recognizing the danger and are taking some steps, if but few, to meet it, is a hopeful sign. Were the intelligentsia to pull their weight the trade would soon fizzle out as the bulk of the fellahs are strictly abstemious. It is the campaign tending to contaminate them through the townspeople, it is felt, which should be stopped.

PLACE OF WOMEN IN GERMAN COURTS

Socialist Parties Initiate Debate on Fitness of Women to Assist in Administration of Justice

By Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany.—An interesting debate on the suitability or reverse of German women for the administration of justice has taken place in the Reichstag on the initiative of the three Socialist parties. The fact that women will shortly be allowed to act as judges in the German law courts made the task of the numerous opponents of feminism among the deputies somewhat difficult, but, as the debate proved, opposition to the appointment of women judges or even of women court officials is still very strong.

The debate was opened by Professor Radbruch of the Majority Socialist Party who moved a resolution in favor of the appointment of women judges. The professor maintained that women were in point of fact particularly fitted alike for the position of lawyer and judge, as in all questions affecting their own sex and the interests of children they possess the power of sympathy. It was simply childish to maintain, as did the opponents of the proposal, that the admission of women to official positions in the courts of justice would undermine the whole fabric of the law, he continued. At present men's conceptions and prejudices dominated the law, even affecting the standpoint of women jurors, and until women were admitted to equal rights, more particularly that of nomination to judgeships, there could be no hope for a "so much needed transformation" in the spirit of the German law.

Inconsistent Opposition The Independent Socialist woman deputy, Miss Wurm, who followed, condemned the lack of logic displayed by the opponents of the proposal, who, while prepared to admit that women were fitted for the task of juror, denied them the right to act as judges. She treated with scorn the suggestion contained, she said, in a propaganda pamphlet written on the subject by a lady with an aristocratic Polish name, and widely published in Germany, to the effect that German women would refuse to become judges because their chances of marriage would thereby be reduced.

"The real spirit of male domination," she continued, "found expression in a pamphlet circulated by the German Judges Union in which it is bluntly stated that women are unfitted for the administration of the law because they lack the essential qualities of abstraction and logic."

"The fear of competition was often used as a motive to urge men to oppose the admission of women to the various professions, but men never hesitated to make use of women in industry when there was a hope of increased profits and in industry, moreover, women were frequently called on to perform the most difficult and least paid tasks."

Opposition to the motion authorizing the admission of women to the office of judge came mainly in the debate referred to from the parties of the Right—the German Nationalist Party and the German People's Party. The line of argument followed was that which might have been expected: Agreement in substance with the admission of women to the judicial bench but opposition to the proposal because it was too "premature." They were anxious, declared the opponents, to see how German women shaped as jurors and if they shaped well then they would support the proposal for their nomination as judges.

WOMEN NOT SOLDIERS

The old argument was also advanced that full equality of citizenship could not be claimed by women because women were not liable to military service. Just as there are certain occupations, moreover, for which women are peculiarly fitted, so there are others to which men are peculiarly suited, said one of the opposing speakers.

The chief spokesman of the opponents to the motion, moving to be Mr. von Duesenberger of the German Nationalist Party, who declared that women lacked what he called "objectivity," meaning they had more prejudices than men. The representative of the government, while insisting that the judges' profession in Germany is greatly overcrowded and it would therefore be unwise "impossible" was the stronger word he used—to open it to women. The spokesman of the Roman Catholic Center Party said that his party in "theory" favored but "in practice" opposed the proposal. "Why not be honest and say frankly you are against the women's movement?" asked one of the deputies supporting the proposal.

The debate was adjourned, a vote on the subject as to whether or not in the new Germany there are to be women judges having been put off to the ensuing week.

INDIAN SHOWS AND CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

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A general all-round reduction in wages made on a percentage basis of approximately 15 per cent on the existing standard rates was favored. It has been suggested that the unions adopt a 48-hour working week in order to reduce the cost of production, and that the unions should provide an adequate grading scheme whereby skilled mechanics and painters would receive the ordinary fair rate of wage and the lesser skilled the lower rates. It was pointed out that by these decisions, the National Federation Wages Board had not decreased wages to any large extent, their whole object being in some way to reduce the high cost of building.

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CALIFORNIA'S FARM INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—During the 10-year period ending in 1920, California farms increased 23.4 per cent, the total acreage 5.1 per cent and the improved acreage 4.3 per cent. In the same year 29.5 per cent of the land area of the State was in farms, and 40.4 per cent of the farm land was improved. Farms in California last year numbered 117,670, and covered an area of 29,365,687 acres with a value of \$3,431,021,861. These figures have been given out by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce.

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this time might have to bend, they would not rest content until they had achieved politically what they had failed to get industrially. "We must achieve it; we cannot help but to do so. Our ultimate triumph is inevitable." The roar of applause that greeted Mr. Hodges' last assurance lasted for minutes; it seemed as if he had just expressed the very innermost thoughts of every delegate present.

There is no "Dr. Brighton" air about this coming-of-age conference of the Labor Party. In his criticism of the Mayor of Brighton made a vivid figure among the ashen-clad Labor leaders on the platform; and when, in his address of welcome, he hoped that the air of Brighton would do the tollers good who had gathered here for a few days, his words sounded empty enough. And while the Labor delegates proceeded with their debates in the Dome of Brighton, other meetings, arranged by some hundred London unemployed who had walked all the way from London to Brighton, were held on the beach outside.

The only other lengthy speech, besides the one above referred to, was that of the chairman of the conference, Mr. Cameron, who lodged a long series of violent attacks upon the government. Unemployment, the housing question, Ireland, India, Egypt, the peace stipulations, as well as the reparations, were all subjected to serious and vehement criticism.

SOUTH AFRICAN BUILDING TRADE

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NAVIGATION ACT AND AUSTRALIAN TRADE

Trade Depression, Attributed to High Freight Rates, Will, It Is Expected, Be Aggravated by Operation of Federal Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Australia's new Navigation Act came into force on July 1, when the provisions controlling the carriage of interstate passengers became operative. The act, which makes drastic provision relative to manning and accommodation, wireless installation, wages and food of seamen, has involved extensive structural alterations amounting to the case of coastal steamers to \$100,000, if an unofficial estimate is accepted. The new measure becomes operative at a time of severe shipping depression. This post-war crisis is affecting the Commonwealth's own line of steamships.

Shipping companies of this State, which object to the federal claims to control harbor and river intrastate traffic, may challenge the validity of the act. The High Court of Australia recently declined to commit itself to an abstract statement regarding the act without having before it definite points of right or duty in connection with persons; it declined, in effect, to give a decision of a purely advisory nature.

The act may force the P. & O. Company, which employs lascars, to discontinue the carriage of interstate passengers in Australian waters. The Orient Company may also be affected by the cost of structural alteration if they are to compete in the local passenger traffic. Inquiries have been made by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company regarding eligibility under the act. Massey Greene, the Minister in charge of the measure, has replied that there is no color bar and that any ship of a whole fleet can be registered, if every vessel registered complies with the provisions of the act concerning payment of the crew, accommodation, and diet. As the food prescribed by the act is not suited to Japanese sailors, an exception may be made in their case. On October 1, Section 311 of the act will come into force. This provides for the carrying of wireless equipment on foreign-going or Australian trade ships and on every ship engaged in the coastal trade, certain exemptions being allowed.

New Mail Contract
Australia's new contract with the Orient Company provides for a four-weekly mail service between Australia and Great Britain, in place of the fortnightly service stipulated for in the present contract, which will cease on September 15, 1921. The new contract is subject to the British Government, arranging with the P. & O. Company for an alternative four-weekly service, thus establishing a regular fortnightly service between Australia and Great Britain. The contract with the Orient Company provides for a subsidy by the Commonwealth of \$210,000 a year for the four-weekly service, as against \$170,000 for the old fortnightly service. The mail ports will be Marseilles, Toulon, or other approved European ports, and Fremantle, instead of Adelaide. This means that second-class mail matter will be brought by train from Fremantle, as is the case now with first-class mail. The contract is terminable by either party on 15 calendar months' notice.

Coastal Freight Go Up
While the outlook for overseas freights is gloomy in the extreme, the coastal steamship owners announce increased steamer fares, ranging from 7s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. a head, and the interstate cargo rates will probably rise in the same proportion. This advance has been primarily due to the new agreement between the Steamship Owners Federation and Australian seamen, which provides for an increase in wage of 10s. a month, the fixing of the overtime rate at 2s. 6d. an hour, and monthly payments. It is hoped that this agreement will insure industrial peace in the coastal shipping, but the fact that a secret ballot is to be taken simultaneously in the different states in connection with a proposal for the formation of a new industrial union, embracing all the transport workers of Australia, numbering between 40,000 and 50,000, does not reassure shipping companies or public.

Meanwhile determined efforts are being made by pastoralists and other shippers to bring about a reduction in the rates of overseas freights. Unless this is achieved, the stock raisers, the wool and meat export business may be affected. Shippers contend that existing rates are so high that they make business difficult, and a movement has begun to form a shippers' association. If the rumor is correct that the Commonwealth government may shortly announce extensive reductions in freights, this may force the hand of other shippers. There would certainly seem to be room for a cut in existing freight rates, which show heavy percentage increases over those of 1914. The increase per cent on certain cargo being as follows: wheat,

145; wool, 124 to 137; best, 238; medium, 230; lamb, 230; preserved meat, 200; jam and fruit, 250; tallow, 250; basils, 307. In a few cases big shippers have actually chartered their own tonnage.

Ships May Be Laid Up

Shipowners declare that the cause of the present depression in Australia is not high shipping freights, but trade stagnation. Although freights are large, as compared with those in 1914, the extra running charges are now so high that owners' profits are lower than in pre-war days. If cargo cannot be obtained at the ruling rate of freight, say the shipping interests, vessels will have to be tied up: if the government line cut its rates it would lose heavily while other owners would either lay their vessels up or continue at present rates. The slump in imports, following the enormous inflow of goods, last year, and the effects of the coal strike in Britain, must affect tonnage regularly engaged in trading to Australia. Moreover, apart from wheat, there has not been much outward freight. An improvement in wool prices and the opening of the rabbit export trade will tend to relieve the situation. Owners point out that they cannot send their vessels empty to Australia and bring them back only half full, without losing heavily, even at ruling freights.

Australia's own shipping line has felt the pressure of post-war conditions. From July, 1918, its business has been on the decline, and it is believed that the profits for 1919-20 were only £140,000. It is possible that this year there may be a considerable deficit. The wooden vessels built in the United States for the Commonwealth fleet have been laid up and it is possible that some of the "D" class of vessels may be temporarily put out of commission. The sum of £2,000,000 was provided on this year's federal estimates for shipbuilding, and an additional £4,000,000 or £5,000,000 must be found to pay for the five high-class turbine steamers of 12,500 tons now being built in Britain. When these five steamers have been finished the Commonwealth ship construction program will have cost about £10,000,000.

German-Japanese Competition
German and Japanese competition for Australian overseas trade is likely to become acute. Prior to the war the German-Australia Steamship Company had a fleet of about 50 cargo steamers trading with the Commonwealth, many of the steamers having a tonnage of 10,000 tons, refrigerating space, modern cargo handling equipment, and seven hatches. This company is expected to make a bold bid at once for the reestablishment of its shipping services between Australia, German and other ports. It is building several new vessels and may combine with the Hamburg-America line with the purpose of restoring German shipping to its pre-war position.

Japan is also a formidable competitor. A new proof of this is the announcement that the Kokusai Kaisha Company, the International Steamship Company, which has about 60 steamers and came into existence during the war, intends to capture a proportion at least of Australia's freight. Following the withdrawal of the Japanese Government subsidy to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha line, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha Company may abolish its special freight rates and come into line with the companies engaged in the Australian-Japanese trade.

Italian shipping interests are also planning an extension of their activities to include the chief Australian ports. So far no announcement has been made regarding the intentions of French owners.

COMPANY SEEKS TO LAY A NEW CABLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
NEW YORK, New York.—An application for permission to duplicate its present cable to Japan provided that the Japanese Government is willing to enter into satisfactory arrangements has been filed with the Department of State at Washington, District of Columbia, by the Commercial Pacific Company, according to announcement made on Saturday at the office of Clarence Mackay. It was further stated at the Mackay office that this proposal was made following the expressed opinion of Charles Evans Hughes, Secretary of State, that whatever new cable facilities are needed to connect the United States with the Far East by way of the Pacific Ocean should be financed and constructed by private enterprise.

The company has already let the construction of the cable and it is anticipated that the work, which will cost about \$15,000,000 will require about a year's time.

Should the Japanese Government refuse landing privileges for a cable from San Francisco direct to Tokyo, which is the plan for the proposed line, the company plans to lay it as far as Guam, parallel with the present line which now splits there, with one line running to Manila and Shanghai, the other to Tokyo. The company's statement adds that there is urgent need for the proposed new cable, as the present one has reached the point of saturation, and the situation must be remedied.

REASON FOR FRENCH STAND IN NEAR EAST

"Turcophile" Policy, Writer Says, Is Explained Partially by Fact That France Is a Power in the Muhammadan World

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
PARIS, France.—It is well to recognize clearly the fact that France is definitely opposed to her extension in Asia Minor, and is becoming more and more "Turcophile" in her sentiments. Sometimes the government appears to hesitate and to halt between two opinions. Not so the press, the Parliament, and the people. Their minds appear to be made up about this matter. When England suggests that it is unwise to permit the Turks to triumph and that, apart from the justice of the case, it is dangerous to deny Greece her national demands which would, being met, enable her to hold the "Turks" in check—when England suggests the promise of a pro-Greek policy, France immediately cries out that she does not intend "to serve the British game in the Near East."

The relation of France and England in themselves partly explain this anti-Greek and pro-Turkish attitude of France. It would appear that the two channel countries, having come into collision so often since the armistice on all questions and in all parts of the world, can now not believe that their interests are identical and, as a matter of course, France takes the opposite view to that of England. All other reasons apart, the mere fact that England should favor the Greeks tends to make France oppose them. That England should oppose the Turks tends to make France favor them.

It is indeed regrettable, but it is true, that it may almost be taken as a general rule that when England says one thing France says the contrary. More and more do their interests appear to be opposed and even the fundamentals of their action are different. The long wrangle about reparations, the definite split on Russian policy, the quarrel about Poland, the struggle about Upper Silesia, the economic fight in most of the countries of central Europe, added to the differences at the Peace Conference concerning the occupation of Rhineland—in short, the perpetual political friction between the two countries in post-war Europe, friction about coal, about ships, about trade, about everything, has resulted in such a state of mind that it is a priori almost certain that on any question their opinions will be fundamentally divergent.

Special Interests in Turkey

But, of course, something more than a mere attitude of mind—distrust and suspicion—is responsible for this unfortunate separation of policy in respect to the problem of the Near East. Rightly or wrongly, France believes that she has a number of good reasons for attempting to work in a friendly way with the Turks. In the first place, before the war, she considered that she had special interests in Turkey, interests of a financial as well as of a political order. It is with some irritation that she sees, as she supposes, that England has laid hands upon Constantinople and is virtually master of the Turkish capital in Europe.

It is possible that France, too, is affected by a curious and somewhat inexplicable sentimental regard for the Turk. There have always been in France a number of prominent "Turcophiles" of whom Pierre Loti, the famous author, is not the least.

Then France considers that if she is to hold Syria and is to enjoy the advantages that she hopes to enjoy in Cilicia, she can only do so by placating the Turks. The Ankara movement even in its early stages caused her to make attempts at a pacific solution—a pacific solution which meant making the utmost concessions to the Turks. It is to be recorded that in this process the Armenians, especially the Armenians of Cilicia, suffered.

As it is impossible for France to pursue a long and perhaps unending warfare on the borders of the countries controlled by her in Asia Minor, she has no alternative but to argue, but to make friends with the Nationalists. Otherwise her position sooner or later will become untenable. The trouble is that in adopting this attitude she sacrifices the interests of Greece.

But before passing on to indicate briefly her Grecian policy there should be mentioned another matter which serves to increase her opposition to England. The British, during the war, made bargains with the Arabs, particularly with the state of Hedjaz. The son of King Hussein, the Emir Feisal, undoubtedly rendered the British important services and it is difficult to withhold the promised rewards. While, however, promises were made,

Emir Feisal, somewhat contradictory records were drawn up with the French, with the result that the French General Gouraud in Syria came into conflict with the Emir Feisal, who had set himself up as a king in Damascus. The French had little difficulty in chasing him from the town. But the Arabs and the British are desirous of a working accord and it is now the intention of the British to find Feisal a throne in Mesopotamia and to establish his brother, the Emir Abdallah, in Transjordan. The French regard the Hedjazians, who apparently dream of founding a more or less united Arabian kingdom, as dangerous, placed as they will be in power in lands which are contiguous to the French territories. Thus it happens that in some sense the French in opposing pan-Arabism are forced into defending a species of antagonistic Orientalism. France cannot agree that the center of Islamism shall be shifted from Constantinople to Mecca.

A Christian-Muhammadan Power

Further, in attempting to conciliate the Turks, France is fond of recalling the fact that she is not only a Christian power but a great Muhammadan power. She has Mediterranean possessions—Morocco, Algeria, Tunis—as well as her mandate in Asia Minor. She believes that it is rather by defending the Sultan, now regarded as a prisoner of the Allies in Constantinople, that she will preserve good relations with even those Muhammadan countries which do not accept the Sultan as the supreme religious chief. In practice this defense of the Sultan in Constantinople resolves itself into negotiations with Mustafa Kemal Pasha in Ankara.

On the other hand France holds that she has reasons for disliking the Greeks. She dislikes them in the first place because they are likely by their ambitious to upset her plans in Asia Minor. She dislikes them because they are, as she puts it, the "soldiers of England" in the Orient, and as France is still associated with the policy of England, who has other preoccupations and interests, she is led to use her influence in the direction of thwarting rather than helping either Greek or British designs when they are opposed to the demands of the Turks.

Sentimental grounds for this dislike certainly exist. France remembers very vividly the attack by the Greeks upon her sailors during the war. She remembers that in her indignation she sent Mr. Jonnart, who, carrying out a commission, succeeded in deposing King Constantine. Certainly she does not deny that Mr. Venizelos afterward rendered incomparable services and that the Greek people behaved splendidly. But she cannot forget her former anxiety and her resentment. The sin of King Constantine is visited upon the people. Now that Mr. Venizelos is no longer in office, now that King Constantine has returned to the throne, France is implacably opposed to the Grecian people under his sovereignty.

It would be hard indeed in any circumstances for any French statesman to persuade the French people that they should support, by men or money or material, a Constantinian Greece in her warfare against the Turks. The fact that the Greeks refused allied mediation only served to embitter and confirm the hostility of the French.

It must be confessed that, from the Ankara Government, France has received some unpleasant rebuffs. The nonratification of the Franco-Turkish accord made at London was hardly encouraging to France in her Turkish policy. Nevertheless she perseveres in this path and is hopeful that a genuine agreement may be come to with the Nationalists.

Such is the state of feeling in France in respect of Turkey and Greece, and it is necessary to take this feeling into account in any estimate of the possibilities in the Near East.

POSTAL DEPOSITS TOTAL \$153,000,000

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—According to the Postal Savings News Bulletin, the total deposits in the United States postal savings system on June 30 were approximately \$153,000,000.

During the month of June, Boston gained \$67,373, and Tacoma, Washington, gained \$10,373. These were the only two offices which advanced more than \$10,000 during the month. Pocatello, Idaho, made a very substantial gain in deposits, and is now in the "100,000 class." There are now 133 offices with over that amount on deposit.

It is most noteworthy that Pueblo, Colorado, despite its disastrous flood during the early part of June, should show a substantial increase in deposits.

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FORCING BERLIN TO PLAY STRONG HAND

Mr. Churchill Says If Germany Is to Pay Indemnity in Full She Will Have to Become the Most Prosperous of Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.
MANCHESTER, England.—One of the frankest and most clearheaded speeches of modern times upon the way out of the world chaos was recently delivered at Manchester by Winston Churchill, the British Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Churchill's words "that the only real way to secure a lasting peace, set Europe upon her feet, and prevent war in the future, is by way of active cooperation between Great Britain, France and Germany," caused a tremendous stir in diplomatic circles. Coming at a time when the relations between these mighty nations are very strained over the indemnity question, such words from the Colonial Secretary are significant of the times. They point unmistakably toward a deep-rooted desire on the part of the British Government for a lasting peace whereby the people of the world will be able, once again, to work out their economic and social stability.

"Has the great war brought the assurance of a lasting peace?" asked Mr. Churchill. "It is of no use merely wishing for or talking about peace unless you so steer your course that peace is in fact achieved, secured and maintained by the struggling and suffering peoples of the world. Unless you give that measure of reassurance and appeasement to the anxious or angry nations of the world it is of no use whatever to trust to a paper League of Nations. If you are to set Europe on its feet again and relieve this appalling chaos of one of the world's oldest civilizations, there is only one way left which will accomplish this desired end. There must be real cooperation between the mighty nations of the world to repair the ruin of war and rebuild the glory and unity of Europe."

To Be True, Yet Just

"Let it be the part of Great Britain, which has not the same dangers to face as France, and none of the awful resentments which may still lurk in the bosom of Germany, to be true to France and at the same time not unjust to Germany; to endeavor to mitigate the rancor which prevails between the French and German peoples; to give France the sense of security which will put her at ease and enable her to rebuild her ruined territories, and to give Germany that sense of being treated with fair play which will help her government to control and pacify the violent forces that still remain in her midst."

"In the wonderful years which lie before us," continued Mr. Churchill, "let us pursue this cause with understanding, patience, courage, candor, and conviction in the ultimate victory for righteousness. Let us mitigate the dangerous passions still rife in Europe, and so consolidate the world upon a basis of unchallenged peace which has been won by the colossal sacrifice of thousands of young men in every leading country in the world."

The task before Great Britain is to try and reconcile irreconcilables. Both we and the French have insisted upon the right and duty of Germany to pay to the uttermost farthing her debts. Only a rich and powerful nation can pay. France fears a powerful Germany, and England acts as though she fears a rich one. We cannot both cripple Germany and make her pay. It is impossible to have it both ways.

Cancellation a Necessity
"It is almost unthinkable that the authorities in both these countries should act so blindly. If Germany is to pay she must become master of the markets of the world, which we know

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is unthinkable. Some day or other the nations will wake up to the necessity for cancelling out part, if not whole, of the enormous obligations, including the indemnity, which can only be paid by the complete derangement of the internal and external mechanism of world trade.

The logic of the present situation," concluded Mr. Churchill, "is that in the course of time, owing to the indemnity payments, Germany will have achieved the industrial conquest of the world. Likewise, the United States of America, the 'residual creditor' of the world, will have lost her export trade and will have completely ruptured the whole of her internal economy. This state of things is unthinkable. When the governments of Europe become alive to getting trade upon a normal basis of exchange with one another, instead of vainly trying to cash a military conquest and live on the proceeds for a generation in the expectation of then being able to resume work where they left off, then, and then only, shall we have the prospect of a settled peace."

TRACTION WAGE CUT ON NEW YORK LINES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—A pay cut of 10 per cent, effective at once, was formally accepted by the employees of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, as the result of a vote of the Brotherhood of Interborough Employees, officially announced as \$341 to \$120. Employees of the New York Rapid Transit Company, which is now in the hands of Job E. Hodges, as receiver, are expected to follow suit in a few days, as similar requests have been made to them.

The result of this action will do much to aid in the solution of the traction problem in New York, and will mean a saving to the Interborough of approximately \$2,600,000 a year, it was said by Frank Hedley, president of the company, together with a saving on the surface lines of the New York Railways of \$500,000. He said that the action for a higher fare would continue, however, as it would be impossible to obtain new capital for extensions on the present rate of fare.

A cut averaging 10 per cent is scheduled to go into effect on the lines of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company on August 5, and these cuts simply put the wage scales back where they were before the strike of 1919. The new agreement will extend until June 30, 1922, with the proviso that in the event of a federal receivership prior to that date, the former rates shall be at once restored.

INVADER'S FALL CELEBRATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

GUAYMAS, Arizona.—In Guaymas has been concluded celebration of the sixty-seventh anniversary of the defeat of Count Raoussset de Bouchon, who, possibly representing the French who afterward sustained Maximilian on the Mexican throne, sought to seize northwestern Mexico and sustained defeat in the summer of 1854.

"In the wonderful years which lie before us," continued Mr. Churchill, "let us pursue this cause with understanding, patience, courage, candor, and conviction in the ultimate victory for righteousness. Let us mitigate the dangerous passions still rife in Europe, and so consolidate the world upon a basis of unchallenged peace which has been won by the colossal sacrifice of thousands of young men in every leading country in the world."

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CLERICAL ISSUE FOR BUFFALO CAMPAIGN

Universalist Clergyman Announces Candidacy for City's Leading Office—Charges Roman Catholics Control Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BUFFALO, New York.—The Rev. John Sayles, minister of Grace Universalist Church here, is planning to run for Mayor of the city this fall on a platform whose chief plank is his charge that the Roman Catholic Church is dominating the Buffalo public schools. Mr. Sayles calls upon the Protestants of Buffalo to unite. "Let the Protestants show that they are not cowards" and that they are not afraid to accept the issue of domination of our public schools by the Roman Catholics," says a pamphlet which he is issuing. "I am conscious that in taking up this issue I have a red hot fight on my hands."

"There are 40,000 students in the Roman Catholic parochial schools of Buffalo, all taught by Roman Catholic teachers. There are 60,000 children in the public schools and 71 per cent of the teaching force are Roman Catholics. So far no one has any comment to make on this situation, but inasmuch as the Roman Catholic authorities permit their communicants to absorb 71 per cent of the teaching budget, the least these authorities can do is to restrain themselves from denouncing the system of the free public schools as 'Godless and atheistic tendencies.'"

Mr. Sayles regards as the first volley in his broadside against the alleged domination of the schools, an editorial which appeared in the current issue of the (Roman) Catholic Union and Times, a weekly newspaper published here. The editorial referred to the candidate as "An egregious and contemptible ass."

This candidate has been directing his fire against the large Irish-American influence in Buffalo. He will use as his campaign slogan "Plymouth Rock—not Shamrock." He was for eight years secretary to Louis P. Fuhrmann, when the latter was Mayor of Buffalo. Enough signatures have already been obtained by him, although his campaign is not yet fairly under way, to make it certain that his name will be placed on the ballots.

DANTE EXHIBITION OPENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York.—A Dante exhibition in honor of the poet's six hundredth birthday will open today in Avery Hall, Columbia University, under the auspices of the School of Architecture. This will include portraits of Dante painted by great artists, photographs of places where he lived and paintings inspired by his writings.

"In the wonderful years which lie before us," continued Mr. Churchill, "let us pursue this cause with understanding, patience, courage, candor, and conviction in the ultimate victory for righteousness. Let us mitigate the dangerous passions still rife in Europe, and so consolidate the world upon a basis of unchallenged peace which has been won by the colossal sacrifice of thousands of young men in every leading country in the world."

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

A Musician

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
 When a gay little fellow who sits in
 the grass,
 Frantically bows through the day,
 Pleading a while, if too close you
 should pass,
 Then bowing away.

He has brother musicians a hundred
 or more.
 In every green meadow of June;
 But though they all practice in or-
 chestral style,
 No two ever play the same tune.

This one that I know wears a gay
 little coat;
 You've heard him? You know
 whom I mean?
 I'll whisper it softly: On nature's
 program
 He is known as A. Grasshopper
 Green!

Adventure of the
Calbourne

The Calbourne was a splendid
 barque of Bristol. Her captain, Tom
 Ball, was a young man, but he knew
 his business and had the sense to se-
 lect a good crew and to treat them
 well. Among them was an appren-
 tice named Tony Boughton, who had
 longed to go to sea and his father at
 last consented. The captain had a
 very nice monkey called Timbo, and
 also a mongrel dog named Jack. Tony,
 the dog, and the monkey became great
 friends.

The Calbourne was on its way from
 Bristol to San Francisco round the
 straits of Horn. It was Tony's
 first voyage, and you may be quite
 sure he was very much interested in
 all that went on around him.

Each day as they progressed along
 the South American coast on their
 course for San Francisco, the weather
 became more genial, the sun gained
 power, and the great Pacific behaved
 according to its name. What a change
 came over the animals! There they
 were frisking about the deck all day.
 Timbo would tease Jack until the
 latter showed what he felt about it,
 then up the mast went the monkey
 and remained there, chattering away
 and still annoying the dog, until Jack
 thought the time had come to take
 no further notice.

One day toward supper time the
 cook came to the captain and reported
 that the water was no longer fresh,
 and that fresh supplies would have to
 be got on board. The ship was at
 least 200 miles from port, and it would
 delay her if she had to call and drop
 anchor. In addition there would be
 heavy charges, which these small
 South American towns are apt to levy
 on foreign shipping. Captain Ball con-
 sidered his chart, looked carefully at
 the distant coast line, and then ordered
 the ship's course to be altered so
 as to bring her nearer shore. It was
 nearly dark when at length the Cal-
 bourne came opposite a small creek
 where a boat could be landed to fill
 up the water casks. The captain de-
 cided to take in some canvas, and
 under as little sail as possible, cruised
 up and down until the morning came.
 He was chafing at the delay, but here
 he knew the casks could be emptied,
 cleaned and refilled without further
 trouble.

Night fell with that suddenness that
 is experienced in this part of the
 world. All was quiet. The night
 watch was set. Tony and his friends
 were below—Tony in his bunk sleep-
 ing peacefully, dreaming of his old
 school. Near his bunk lay Jack, with
 Timbo coiled between his legs. The
 night was warm and the skylight just
 above Tony's head was wide open.
 Suddenly Jack stirred uneasily, and
 with his movement Timbo roused
 himself and looked inquiringly at his
 friend. Jack tried to settle down again,
 but somehow he must have felt that
 he was wanted on deck, so he got
 up and went to the door. It was
 closed, and when the dog tried to
 scratch it open it refused to yield to
 his paws, as it often did. Timbo fol-
 lowed him and seemed to guess what
 Jack wanted to do, for the monkey
 ran to the small center table, leaped
 on it and then disappeared through
 the open skylight. Jack watched the
 monkey and then tried to follow.
 Twice he fell back, but succeeded with
 the third trial and was through with-
 out waking Tony. Timbo did a rather
 funny thing. He went straight to the
 mainmast and went rapidly up it. He
 had never done this before at night
 time. Why did he do it? That was a
 question that perhaps Timbo, him-
 self, could not have answered. Jack
 looked up wistfully and then strolled
 uneasily round the deck. Some-
 thing was in the wind, and the
 animals, with that wonderful instinct
 which belongs to them, knew it. For
 an hour, perhaps, they wandered rest-
 lessly about until the mid on deck
 sent them below. Jack dropped off
 into an uneasy sleep, but Timbo
 roamed restlessly to and fro in the
 cabin. Suddenly the monkey paused.
 Something strange was pattering
 about above. Monkeys? Perhaps.
 Then Jack stirred and together the
 two four-footed friends went up
 through the skylight. Now they were
 very cautious—perhaps they did not
 want to be seen by the watch on
 deck or perhaps they felt some-
 thing was afoot. The pattering had
 ceased and so had the tramp of the
 seamen. What had happened?
 Suddenly Jack and Timbo shot out
 and there was a shout and scuffle.
 There were cries of alarm; sudden
 jumps, overboard; splashes in the
 quiet sea; shouting from men below
 as they tumbled up on deck half
 asleep. Then the quiet voice of the
 captain reassuring his men.

"All's well, my men, the animals
 have saved the Calbourne when her
 watch on deck failed her. He turned
 his night glasses on a retreating canoe
 of considerable size, crowded with red
 savages. The ship had been practi-

cally theirs. The young second mate
 told how he had been pacing the deck
 one moment and the next had been
 seized, gagged, and bound before he
 could utter a sound. The six other
 men, including the helmsman, had
 been surprised in the same fashion.
 But for Timbo and Jack the ship would
 have been seized entirely and nothing
 more would ever have been heard of
 ship or crew. You can easily imagine
 how much was made of the animals.
 But they took everything; the adven-
 ture and the good things that followed,
 as a matter of course.

A party was sent to get the water
 next morning and Tony went with it.
 But nothing was seen of the red men!

reading Buttercup's letter. There was
 perfect silence until I had finished,
 and then every rabbit began to talk at
 the same time.

We are very much interested in
 your mistress. Do you think we
 shall ever see her? What does she
 look like? Does she understand rab-
 bit language? If so, tell her she may
 stroke all our ears if only she will
 visit us. Even Swifty is willing, and
 he rarely allows liberties. When next
 you write, please tell us more about
 her.

Not one of us even smiled at your
 names this time. In fact, we have all
 agreed that they are very suitable
 ones. We also agree that you have

To the Waterlilies
of the Loch

Sing a song of leafy June,
 Golden sun and silvery moon,
 Let's go to see the prettiest sight,
 The loch with floating lilies white.

Now it is the time for one of the
 children's favorite outings by the side
 of the lovely little lily loch, and as
 Dave, Helen, and Lucy spend every
 long there, till evening (unless they
 would like to live beside that loch as
 long as the lilies are in bloom) they
 take all their picnic goods and chat-
 tels. Besides these, they must not
 forget to take their long shepherd's

gether, pick a great quantity of the
 fruit, then they dig a large pit, per-
 haps 30 or 40 feet in circumference,
 light fire, and bake several hundred
 of the fruit at once. This delicious
 baked breadfruit keeps for several
 weeks, and is one of the chief articles
 of food among the natives. There are
 several crops a year, so there is a
 plenty to go around, you see.
 The timber of the breadfruit tree
 is used for building houses, and
 though it is not very durable, it
 serves very well. A cloth is made
 from its fibrous inner bark, and the
 juice, when boiled with coconut oil,
 makes a fine cement.

called Capt. Paul Jones, and named his
 comrades as Lieutenants Peggy and
 Joan, and exclaimed: "Look again
 to your weapons. We are chased by a
 King's ship."
 Yes, they were chased by a steamer
 and the crew were black fellows.
 The captain of the steamer cried
 "Stand to there by the port bowline."
 The leader then shouted to Peggy to
 put the black flag to the mast head
 and hurl defiance at the captain of
 the steamer. Not knowing what hurl
 defiance was the young lieutenants
 hurried their stock of spears at the
 oncoming stranger. Oh, they were
 very brave while they were hurling
 but after all their ammunition had

Portaging

When you go camping in the wilder-
 ness you must expect to have a cer-
 tain amount of hard manual labor.
 "Roughing it" would be apt to grow
 monotonous if it consisted solely in
 sitting in a canoe between meals and
 watching the shores slide past. But
 it is an exceptional day that there is
 not at least one carry, and often there
 are half a dozen between meals and
 sunset. These carries are caused by
 obstructions in the course. Sometimes
 there is no river connecting lake with
 lake; sometimes the river becomes
 too turbulent or too full of rocks to
 permit the passage of a canoe, or else
 a windfall or drought blocks the way,
 necessitating a long detour. As I
 have said before, one never knows
 what lies just around the bend and
 so the woods are more alluring than
 an adventure story.

Now suppose you were very inex-
 periented and went camping without
 due preparation. When you found you
 were forced to cross a long trail you
 would naturally pick up the roll of
 blankets, place the two loose paddles
 under your arm and start off. For a
 hundred yards it would be easy going.
 Then the roll would become surpris-
 ingly heavy and the paddles would
 begin tripping you up, until you would
 be compelled to stop and readjust your
 load. Before you had gone half a
 mile you would wonder why you had
 ever come camping. Or suppose you
 had added the biggest damage bag
 and slung it back-wise over one
 shoulder. As you walked it would
 bump heavily into your knee and do
 everything in its power to make you
 drop it. When you went back for the
 canoe and two of you placed it on your
 shoulders, keel down, you would be
 surprised to find such a light craft
 making such a burden of itself.

Then let us suppose you came with
 the correct outfit. All the kit would
 be snugly packed in canvas bags hav-
 ing straps and, in the case of the
 heavier ones, having tump lines in
 addition. Each person would slip into
 his pack, shorten the straps so that
 the weight came exactly in the right
 place—between the shoulderblades—
 and with his hands free, or else hold-
 ing some light object, such as a fish-
 rod, camera, or ax, start off along
 the portage trail with easy swing and
 a whistle. There should be no more
 baggage than can be carried on one
 trip across. Then one returns for
 the canoe.

Most canoes have a middle thwart
 or bar. It is well to tie a thick pad
 in the center of this to keep it from
 digging into your shoulders. Then
 you turn the canoe upside down over
 your head and strike out. Unless the
 craft is unusually heavy it is much
 easier for one to carry it than for
 two. Two find it almost impossible
 to remain in step, more especially
 over a rough trail, and the canoe
 bumps and pitches in the most un-
 comfortable way. If there is no
 middle bar tie the two paddles par-
 allel down the middle, about a foot
 and a half apart, and when you turn
 the canoe over, place your head be-
 tween them. The paddles handle rest
 on either shoulder and act as springs.

One should never be afraid to stop
 often on a long trail. Pride might try
 and tell you to keep going and show
 the other fellow how strong you are.
 But a good camper takes things easy
 always. He does the hardest work
 with the minimum of effort and ar-
 rives at the day's end without fuss or
 flurry and seemingly as fresh as at
 the beginning. If the strap pinches
 or the weight overbalances, stop and
 readjust your load. There is never
 need of hurry. Many a fine trip has
 been spoiled by people getting carried
 away with the notion of trying to get
 to some place in record time. Most
 portage trails are beautiful. Then
 "stop—look—listen" and you will be
 well rewarded.

It is comparatively easy to keep to
 the trail where it is rubbed by feet
 every week or so. By casting the eyes
 some distance ahead you can see the
 indefinable ribbon running in and out
 among the ground pine, fern, leaves,
 and pine needles, even when a close
 up inspection will show nothing
 tangible. But an old trail that is sel-
 dom used and much grown over calls
 for considerable skill and alertness.
 If you give it the slightest chance it
 will give you the slip and leave you
 beating about in the bush, discomf-
 ited. However, there are usually
 slashes or blaze marks on the trunks
 every few score yards which beckon
 you on toward your destination. No
 two trails are ever the same, and even
 the same trail changes under differing
 conditions, and never seems to grow
 monotonous like some city streets.
 That is one reason why portaging is
 never a hardship, and one will carry
 with a laugh a burden that one would
 run away from when at home.

Secrets

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
 Dear Little Song-Sparrow, up in the
 tree,
 There's a secret known only to you
 and to me;
 We know of a wee nest, warm and dry.
 On big crooked branch, hidden ever
 so high.
 But I'll not tell anyone—no, not I!
 And now, good-by!

Dear Little Squirrel, chattering there,
 You have a secret that I can share.
 We know where a store of nuts is
 laid,
 In a hole in the wall. But don't be
 afraid!

I'll not tell anyone—no, not I!
 And now, good-by!

Dear Old Woodchuck, I love you!
 There's a splendid secret between us
 two.
 We know where your hole is, safe in
 the ground.
 But don't be afraid—it will never be
 found!
 For I'll not tell anyone—no, not I!
 And so, good-by!



"On the trunk they can sit and hook a few lilies with their crooks"

Seagulls

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
 Not in the top of forest tree
 Are baby seagulls rocked to sleep:
 They hear the murmur of the sea
 Around the rocky headland steep.
 The echoed music of the waves
 That creep into the secret caves.

A narrow ledge that seems midway
 Between the ocean and the sky
 Is all their world, until the day
 When baby seagulls learn to fly
 And spread their wings toward the
 shore.

That land of wonder to explore,
 Upon the billow's crest they ride
 Like little boats, white-sailed and trim,
 And seaward fly to meet the tide.
 Eager the sparkling spray to skim;
 And the green mirror of the sea
 Reflects the white-winged company.

And when gray mists of gloaming hide
 The sea, a golden signal light
 Comes flashing from the heights to
 guide
 All passing ships throughout the night.
 Then round the lighthouse lantern
 glass
 In joyous flight the seagulls pass.



Madame Owl has promised to be our letter carrier

A Letter to Cousin
Poppy

Pern Woods, 11 o'clock p. m.,
 by moonlight.

Dear Cousin Poppy:
 My friend Swifty insists this letter
 must be sent to you, because the last
 one was addressed to Cousin Butter-
 cup. I think I mentioned Swifty to
 you before. He is the wisest rabbit in
 Pern Woods, and we all pay great at-
 tention to everything he says.

We met in our usual place last
 night, and I again had the pleasure of

compensations. How fortunate you
 are to have such a kind and gentle
 mistress. Some of the boys and girls
 who go through these woods don't
 seem to mind how much noise they
 make. That is one reason we run
 away and hide whenever we hear
 them. If they would only learn to be
 so considerate as Jean, we should be
 glad to play with them.

By the way, have you heard about
 our kind of houses? We burrow holes
 and make long passages underground,
 and we love the nice warm earth.
 Sometimes we take quite long jour-
 neys in these passages, coming out
 again at another hole some distance
 away. Wouldn't you like to come and
 see them?

The moon is at full tonight, and
 Madame Owl is waiting to take this
 letter to you. She has promised to be
 our letter carrier, and prefers to
 travel by night. How kind birds and
 animals are, and how we know that
 people are kind, too. We did not know
 that before, and have been very shy
 of making their acquaintance.

The rabbits are waiting for me to
 finish. We are going to have a race
 through the woods and back again.

crooks on this expedition, to hook out
 just one or two lovely water lilies to
 float in the big crystal bowl in the
 school room so that all the other chil-
 dren may enjoy them.

It is a bright sunny day, so they
 take the narrow shady footpath
 through the tall bracken.

They walk quite a long way, meet-
 ing only some bunny friends and
 Tommy Squirrel. Then all of a sud-
 den, just when they aren't expect-
 ing it, they come upon the lily loch; for
 the lily loch is just like that, you
 would never guess it was there, and
 when you come upon it what a beau-
 tiful surprise you get! There it is,
 hiding away at the foot of the heather
 hills among tall, silvery birch trees
 and high bracken, and rushes, alone,
 with all its lovely floating lilies, with
 their great flat leaves like a splendid
 fleet of tiny boats.

There is a special spot that the
 children love for their picnic and that
 is where a big strong willow tree
 bends very low over the loch, and on
 the trunk they can sit astride and
 hook out a few lilies with their crooks.
 They must keep their wits about them
 for the water lilies are so much more
 difficult to get than was folks would
 suppose; their roots are so firm away
 deep down at the bottom of the loch
 and the stalks are ever so long, to let
 the lovely white lily float away up
 there, on the face of the water, so
 though they sometimes seem quite
 near, and get-at-able, they are really
 ever so far away and beyond reach.
 Besides they want to take only a very
 few, just to arrange in the big bowl
 to show the little children who can-
 not walk so far.

Now they gather the twigs and
 sticks and get ready a fire for the
 kettle; then they sit round their
 cheery camp fire singing songs and
 telling tales.

They have seen the sun making
 golden paths over the loch, and now
 they wait to watch the moon making
 silver roads among the sleeping
 lilies. While they watch all this they
 remember a picture very like it in one
 of their books, a picture of far-away
 Japan, and a story of Japanese chil-
 dren, lanterns, kites, and dolls, and
 they wonder whether their friend
 Andrew down in the little wood shack
 has ever been there, and really seen
 all these things; for Andrew has been
 all over it, seems, and can tell many
 wonderful stories of adventure in
 strange lands, so some winter eve-
 ning they will ask him, but before
 that there are still many fine evenings
 to be spent beside the lily loch and
 among the heather.

The Breadfruit Tree

In southern Asia and on some of
 the islands of the Pacific there grows
 a remarkable tree which is useful to
 man in many different ways. This
 tree, which is called the breadfruit
 tree, grows 40 or 50 feet high. It
 has glossy, dark leaves. These are
 divided into pointed lobes which give
 them an odd shape. The leaves grow
 18 inches long!

The fruit of this tree is covered
 with a rough rind which has an odd
 appearance, too, because of curious
 markings upon it. It weighs often
 four or five pounds and contains a
 great deal of starch in its make-up,
 which, as you know, is excellent
 food. The natives of the South Sea
 islands are very fond of this fruit.
 They gather it before it is ripe and
 has become pulpy and yellow. When
 it is ripe it is not so good. But
 gathered unripe, and baked, its pulp
 is white and mealy, and is very much
 like wheat bread!

The village people often get to

Winston Creek

Along a great high road, over a hill,
 down a hill, through a wood, over a
 common and the place called Winston
 Creek is at your feet. And it is just
 lovely if you want to play at things.
 You can play pirates, Indians, am-
 biglers or anything. There were three
 people on a sunny day going down
 the narrow path that leads to the
 water's edge. There was the leader—
 he was a man, but he was also called
 "the leader" and two girls—Peggy and
 Joan. Whatever the leader did they
 did, and they saw all the things he
 saw. Now this creek is a wonderful
 place of water, running two miles in-
 land from the sea. In the old days
 ships used to come right up to a little
 town, which then stood at the head of
 it. So, besides the water, there was
 the town that was now in ruins.

The leader sat down and cut the
 dinner up. It was a jolly dinner—
 just the same as the pirates used to
 have—up this very creek; just bread
 and cheese. The leader munched his
 big crust and comrades munched
 theirs, and pulled the same funny
 faces as the leader, as he munched
 away—you have to—all the pirates
 did the same. And today the leader
 had said they were pirates and that
 they would shortly hoist the black flag
 on that smart barque which lay
 anchor in the creek. The comrades
 nodded ever so.

The leader said "a-hush," which
 means, keep well hidden and quiet—
 and then he looked to his weapons.
 The comrades did the same. All the
 bracken spears were well balanced
 and were very formidable!

Carefully creeping along the water's
 edge the pirates went until they were
 quite near the ship that was to be
 theirs. What a fine little boat she
 was. What was her lookout doing?
 Was he down below playing dominoes
 with his captain? What mattered it?
 At this moment Joan thought she saw
 an Indian's head bob up in the ship
 and, with a yell, she loosed one of her
 spears at the enemy.

"Down, or we are lost," cried the
 leader. "They will open a broadside
 on us forthwith," he added as they
 lay concealed in the long grass.
 "What is a broadside forth?" asked
 comrade Peggy, as she tried to make
 out whether the gunners were at their
 posts. Before the leader could ex-
 plain the barque began to move.

"Quick, or yonder craft escapes us,"
 cried the leader. "She has slipped her
 cables and is off out to sea! Avast ye,
 pirates, and take her!"

They sprang up at the word of com-
 mand and followed the brave leader in
 what he was doing—slipping off his
 boots and stockings. This done, they
 stepped boldly out to the moving craft
 and without any resistance took her
 a prize. She was a well-found rowing
 boat of 10 feet long, but I trust you
 quite understand that to our three bold
 heroes she seemed a great towering
 vessel, with masts and spars, of sev-
 eral hundred tons burthen. Well,
 they took her and the leader took the
 helm. In a few moments sail had
 been got on the vessel and The
 Spray (for that Peggy made out was
 her name chalked in bold letters on
 her prow) was standing boldly out to
 sea.

"Look to your weapons, for we are
 about to pass a fort in which the Red-
 coats are stationed, and they make
 nothing of opening fire on an inof-
 fensive barque."

"Never!" exclaimed the comrades,
 and then lay down on the bottom of
 their vessel.

"Safe by Fort Marmalade," cried
 the leader, who now desired to be

gone it was rather awful to sit and
 look at those black fellows with
 red lips and goggle eyes. On they
 came right up to the side of The
 Spray and fastened a rope to her say-
 ing, "We take this ship prisoner in
 the name of King Cockroach of Kew
 Gardens." And they did, for their
 steamer began to pull them up the
 creek again to where they had come
 from. The brave lieutenants looked
 for help to their captain but the
 brave captain sat with his face cov-
 ered by his hands.

Lieutenant Peggy felt in her pocket
 and found she had still half a bar
 of chocolate left and wondered about
 offering it to the black men to let
 them off. But it seemed useless to
 try to speak to them though they
 seemed to know English. Now they
 were jabbering away and putting
 themselves into all kinds of queer
 positions as if they were trying not
 to laugh. There was nothing here
 to laugh at—so the pirates felt, at
 any rate.

At last the steamer—quite a small
 one but very powerful—and The
 Spray reached the head of the creek.
 The black fellows, who were quite
 little men really, made their prisoners
 land and then tied them in a string
 and marched them up the hill to one
 of the old ruined cottages of what had
 once been a town. Here, assuring
 them that there was no escape, the
 black men left them. But now the
 leader got his pluck back again and
 somehow got his knife out of his
 pocket and cut himself and his com-
 rades free. Out they ran without a
 sound.

"Free, free," said the leader as they
 reached the road. Peggy and Joan
 were brave again now—indeed, they
 had been very brave all along, but
 just a little alarmed at the sight of
 the black men until two boys (the
 sons of the leader) ran up laughing
 and showed that they could not be-
 come white men as easily as they had
 been black, for some of the burnt cork
 still showed on their faces.

"What a splendid adventure," sighed
 Joan.

"I think I like pirates better than
 Indians, really," added Peggy to the
 leader. But he didn't mind which.

A Bird Bath

These are the days when our friends
 the birds will be particularly grateful
 for a bird bath. A simple one can
 be prepared even more easily than can
 a bird house—and may well be more
 pleasing to the neighborhood birds,
 for any bird can build a home, while
 none of them could possibly prepare
 a drinking fountain and bath. Then,
 too, only a few birds could use a bird
 house each season, but all of them
 may enjoy a daily splash or a drink
 in a suitable place of our providing.
 Choose a quiet shady spot in the
 garden, not too near the house and
 away from any shrubbery. The bath
 may be as elaborate or as simple as
 you wish—a small cement basin set
 in the lawn, an earthenware dish, or
 a shallow pan wedged securely on a
 high stump.

Do not have the water too deep. A
 couple of inches is plenty. Be sure
 to keep a constant supply, by renew-
 ing it every day or so, as it evap-
 orates, for after a short time the birds
 will come to the spot regularly for
 their morning bath, and it would be
 a pity to disappoint them on even a
 single occasion. Perhaps you may
 like to keep a list of the various kinds
 of birds that come to you in this way,
 from summer to summer.

WAR, PEACE AND WORLD RELATIONS

Viscount James Bryce Opens
Study of International Prob-
lems in Address at the Institute
of Politics, Williams College

WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts.—Establishing a fundamental point that there are two relations in which nations stand to one another, and that consideration of international relations depends upon an understanding of the causes of war and the sources of peace, Viscount James Bryce opened his course of lectures before the Institute of Politics at Williams College by building a historical under-structure upon which to construct a study of "international relations of the old world states, including a discussion of the causes of war and the means of averting them." With Lord Bryce's address Saturday evening, the courses of lectures on international subjects, by men of international stature, were gotten formally under way.

Conflict never can solve difficulties and differences among nations, the British statesman and author declared. "The solution lies in the moral progress of the men who compose the communities." But he declared, the proportion of leaders decreases as the mass of peoples increases.

"Let us try to remember through the whole course of our inquiry into the relations of nations," Lord Bryce urged, "two fundamental propositions. One is that every independent political community is, by virtue of its independence, in a state of nature towards other communities, being subject to no control except that which public opinion, or the fear of consequences that may follow from disregarding public opinion, may impose. The other is that the prospect of improving the relations of states and peoples to one another depends on the possibility of improving human nature itself."

Cooperation of Communities

A sound and wide view of national interests, teaching the people that they would gain more by the cooperation of communities than by their conflict, may do more to better those relations, but in the last resort the question is one of the moral progress of the individual men, who compose the communities. Can human nature in the members of many civilized nations be so improved that they will only if it gives out in a number of nations at once, be raised to and sustained at a higher moral level than it has yet attained? This is a question to which we must return when our survey has been completed.

Insisting the careers of Napoleon, Bismarck, Cavour, Roosevelt and Mazzini to show how large is the influence of the individual element in the field of international relations, as well as that of domestic politics, Lord Bryce declared that history contradicts the assumption that the acts of these men are but an embodiment of the tendencies of the age and "would have equally well been embodied in and given force in some other personality." He described the chance that has been wrought by the policies of those who have failed in imitation of these leaders, but noted discussion of whether this new departure which has transferred power to the people is destined to change international relations for the better.

"The public opinion of the civilized countries in general," said Lord Bryce, turning to a discussion of the growth of propaganda campaigns, "even when it is not deliberately propagandist, has become a powerful factor in international politics, sometimes by alarming those rulers of any particular country who have incurred the displeasure of other peoples, sometimes by stimulating a minority to great efforts because it believes it has support from sympathizers outside its own country."

Examples of Propaganda

"Three more recent examples are worth noting, three kinds of propaganda which are being employed today, different in aims but similar in method. The first is that of the revolutionaries who, rejecting patriotism and nationality, seek to spread, some of them, anarchist, others, communist doctrines. The former hope to destroy all existing states, and the very notion of any state exerting compulsion power. The latter propose to transform all existing states by turning them into huge industrial cooperative societies in which there shall be no property and only one class—the proletariat. Neither disdains the use of force, but both expect to succeed by transforming opinion."

"The second species of propaganda is ethnological," declared Lord Bryce, describing Pan-Slavism, Pan-Turanism and Pan-Islamism as "an appeal to the sentiment of racial solidarity in a people divided between different states." These movements, he said, are efforts growing out of the compassion of peoples from under former rulers and out of "the habit of unreasoning obedience."

"Under every political constitution that has ever been devised the many are led by the few," the speaker pointed out. "Indeed, the larger the mass, the fewer are those whom it looks to and follows, for the less the mass knows of the real facts and the really significant issues, the more it must depend on prominent individuals for guidance, and the fewer are the prominent figures that can be watched and judged. This is especially true of international issues, because those are least within the knowledge of the average man. He must trust some one."

ARRESTS IN LIQUOR RAIDS
TROY, New York.—Proprietors of nine hotels and cafes were arrested and liquor valued at about \$5000 was

EDUCATION AHEAD OF CLASS INTEREST

United States Commissioner of
Education Calls for Coopera-
tion and Warns Against Check-
ing Rise of Teachers' Wages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—"Let us lay aside factionalism, class consciousness, selfish and personal interest, for the welfare of the children of America is a cause greater than that of the principals, the teachers and the superintendents," declared John J. Tigert, the new United States Commissioner of Education, speaking before the New England Vocational Guidance conference at Harvard University. "Let us unite in a cooperative, actively progressive profession, working through representative form of government, to promote a great educational program," continued the commissioner.

Dr. Tigert complimented his predecessor, Dr. Claxton, whom he credited with having built up the Bureau of Education from a small, more or less honorary office with one specialist upon its staff, to one composed of 38 specialists and numerous assistants who are constantly sending throughout the nation educational information of incalculable value in the working out of school problems. Dr. Tigert expressed hope that his office would be permitted to increase its services to the country, though at present it was necessary to submit to limited means. He felt that there is a many times greater need than present limits will allow for such a service as the federal office can render.

Asked as to what he considered his biggest undertakings for the immediate future, Dr. Tigert replied that one of the highest questions demanding his attention was that of the educational conditions in Alaska, and that he ought to be in Alaska right now, aiding in a long deferred reorganization.

Salaries Discussed

Despite the fact that one or two cities have been reported as attempting to revert to pre-war salaries for public school teachers, Dr. Tigert, like practically all educators and educationists who consider community and national progress, asserted that teachers' wages have not reached the point where a halt can be safely called. He declared that salaries must still go up. Dr. Tigert said that "unless the American people are willing to work out some kind of a scheme to secure sufficient revenue to pay our men and women teachers at least as much as they pay delivery boys, laborers and scavengers, no one need be surprised if the temple of freedom is destroyed by a babel of ignorance."

"We have come to a critical time in the history of this republic," the speaker continued, "and many of us can see that it begins to tremble on its foundations. We have gone through a great ordeal and crisis, but the great war brought in its wake an aftermath more critical and serious than the war. Loss of man power, abnormal economic conditions, some suddenly brought to great wealth, others reduced to poverty, industrial strife, social discontent and all the other factors that have happened to destroy nations in the past—these have reappeared in America."

German Example

"After a visit to Germany, I am convinced that the greatest factor in Germany's power was her educational system, and when the war began she was the most powerful nation on the face of the earth."

"When the world war began, we had about 37,000,000 boys and girls of school age, and on the statistics books today we have laws which, if enforced, would require every one of those boys and girls eventually to acquire the fundamentals of an elementary school education. We have a great system of education, but when we begin to contemplate it we see that it has very largely broken down. According to the latest statistics only 20,000,000 of those children are actually enrolled in the schools of the United States, while 5,000,000 of the 30,000,000 were habitually absent. This is the reason why we find that the average adult American is only a sixth grader in information."

"When the war began we found a greater illiteracy among our men called on the first draft than ever existed among any of the great nations of the earth. Consider our illiteracy, and then remember that only one out of 5000 in Germany was illiterate."

NEWARK POLICE IN PROHIBITION RAIDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey.—Fifty-five saloonkeepers, bartenders, cabaret proprietors and druggists were arrested on Saturday night by police in the beginning of a drive against violators of the Prohibition Enforcement Act and held in 5000 ball cage by County Judge Stickel, for hearing today.

Members of the vice squad which made the arrests reported that they had found it easy to buy intoxicating liquor at almost all places where they saw evidence, but that there were all small places, as prohibition had forced the most expensive places out of business. They took out more warrants and are continuing the raid.

FARMERS' COMPANY REPLIES TO ATTACKS

National Grain Dealers' Association
Misrepresenting Facts, Says
Statement in Behalf of Co-
operative Grain Sales Agency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—That R. T. Mansfield and the executive committee of the National Grain Dealers' Association, which is directing a campaign of propaganda against the U. S. Grain Growers' Inc., the new cooperative grain sales agency formed by farmers' organizations, is deliberately misrepresenting the truth in attacks on the elevator and grower contracts of the sales agency, is charged by C. H. Gustafson, president of the farmers' company, in a statement made at national headquarters here.

"In a letter forwarded to some private grain dealers and other friends of the radical element of the organized grain trade, Mr. Mansfield included a part of Section 12 of our elevator contract," President Gustafson said. "It is quite evident from the deductions which Mr. Mansfield draws from this restricted part of the contract that the omission of the balance of the section was for the purpose of deliberately misleading his readers."

"Mr. Mansfield says, 'Our legal adviser tells us that under this clause any charge whatever, from exorbitant salaries to huge organization expenses, can be taxed against a grower's grain.'"

Contract Provisions

"As a matter of fact this possibility is specifically guarded against in the same paragraph from which Mr. Mansfield took his quotation," President Gustafson pointed out. "The contract provides that 'if the grain is sold on a grain exchange and no other service of a substantial character is rendered by the United States Association, the total expenditures which shall be considered chargeable against said grain shall, in no case, exceed 1 per cent of its value unless the standard charge for similar service shall be more than 1 per cent, in which case said total charge by the United States Association shall not exceed such standard charge.'"

"Likewise on grain not handled through grain exchange, the deductions for capital expenditures, aside from ordinary operating, including overhead expenses, in order to acquire the ownership or control over marketing facilities shall in no case exceed 1 per cent of the value of the grain."

Aim Is to Lower Costs

"Naturally operating and overhead costs must come out of the grain, but we are entering this business for the primary purpose of decreasing these costs. Furthermore, such expenses will be reported to the farmer members each year for their approval and criticism. The organized grain trade has never accorded the farmer this privilege."

"Any part of such reductions made that are used by the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., for capital expenditures will be acknowledged to the grower by certificates of deduction which will represent an equity and part ownership. These certificates of deduction will eventually be paid off at their face value and the membership will own and control facilities that were paid for from moneys which at the present time only contribute to private profit."

SYSTEM IS PLANNED FOR JEWISH RELIEF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The method of financing the destitute Jews in Poland, to be modeled on the Federal Reserve System of the United States, has been officially agreed upon between the Jewish Reconstruction Company of Poland, the relief organization in Poland, and the American Jewish Relief Committee, which made the announcement today. The American committee has agreed to furnish the sum of \$1,000,000 to the reconstruction company, and has already delivered \$250,000 of that sum to Alexander Landesco, of Warsaw, who conducted the negotiations on behalf of the reconstruction company, before he sailed for Poland a few days ago.

The machinery of operation will include the use of the various Hebrew loan and credit societies, which flourished before the war. Seven district federations of these societies will be established at Lemberg, Cracow, Warsaw, Minsk-Litovsk, Vilna and Rovno. Each of these will lead 1,000,000 marks to 10 societies in its district, which will lead these in turn to individuals or long term loans at 12 per cent. This will use \$700,000, while the other \$300,000 will be used to subsidize cooperative associations.

MUSICIANS' UNION OUSTS DIRECTORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Musicians' Mutual Protective Union put its entire board of directors out of office and installed new officials at a meeting on Saturday, when it was decided that the only way to win their fight against the 20 per cent wage cut instituted by the theater managers was to reconstitute with the American Federation of Musicians.

It was thought that with the radical element out of office, if peaceful attempts at a settlement of the controversy would take up the fight, according to a statement issued by the union after an all-night session.

As matters stand now managers of

a number of vaudeville theaters last week handed two weeks' discharge notices to 1900 musicians. It was said that should the men agree to accept the 20 per cent wage cut the notices would be vacated.

The installation of new officers in favor of reconstitution with the federation will facilitate the reinstatement of the union, the members believe, according to their statement. They also believe that with the radical element out, it will be easier to get the federation to join in action against the proposed wage cut, and that the federation would seek peaceful means of settlement.

The statement that musicians were paid \$70 a week was denied except in the case of a few of the larger houses. Most first-class houses pay only \$56 per week for 14 shows, with one rehearsal, and others \$48 per week for 14 shows and two rehearsals. The union says that it has never had the courage to demand the market price for the services of its members, and inquires why it is that of all theatrical employees they are chosen to give service at a lower rate for the coming season, when this had been the first year that they have been paid approximately a living wage. From 30 to 40 per cent of the players in first-class picture houses and in symphony orchestras receive more than the scale paid them, they add.

MR. GOMPERS OFFERS TO ASSIST TREASURY

Cooperation of American Federa-
tion of Labor Available for
Distribution of Government
Securities to Small Investors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Samuel Gompers, as president of the American Federation of Labor, has been busily engaged in carrying into effect certain activities decided upon at the recent convention in Denver. In accordance with a resolution adopted at the convention he has written to members of the Cabinet and to the governors of federal reserve bank districts, offering the cooperation of the federation with the Treasury Department in its campaign to distribute Government securities among small investors as a means of combating the flotation of worthless securities.

Letters have been received from Government officials commending this step. His original letter also appealed in the name of organized labor for the Treasury Department to "continue the issuance of Treasury savings securities and to adopt every means to call to the attention of the great body of men, women and children of the United States the splendid opportunity for practicing thrift and investing their funds in government securities."

The next step of the Federation of Labor will be to bring the matter before every member of a trades union affiliated with the national body.

Mr. Gompers also has written to the presidents of national and international unions, urging that the "fight against the vicious prison contract system be continued and that still greater effort be made to bring about the universal application of the state use system, including the paying of the prevailing wages of the vicinity, with reasonable deduction for board and upkeep to prisoners employed in the production and manufacture of commodities that come into competition with the products of free labor," as approved by the Denver convention.

PLYMOUTH HOST TO MR. HARDING

Chief Executive and Other In-
vited Guests to Observe the
Pilgrim Tercentenary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

PLYMOUTH, Massachusetts.—Another Mayflower, bringing the Chief Executive of the United States to take part in the celebration of the anniversary of the arrival, 300 years ago, of the Pilgrim ship Mayflower, with its little group of adventurers, will drop anchor in Plymouth harbor this morning. With Warren G. Harding, and many others prominent in the national life, as official guests of the town of Plymouth, observance of the tercentenary, it is expected, will reach its high point.

The plans for President's Day include an official welcome to the President by a committee of citizens, and, at the dock, by Gov. Channing H. Cox of Massachusetts, Sherman L. Wipple, Boston attorney, will act as chief marshal of the parade that will start shortly after the President's arrival. The parade will include delegations from many civic and patriotic organizations, military and naval detachments and floats representing the various towns of Plymouth and Barnstable counties.

Luncheon for the invited guests will precede the afternoon exercises on the pagant field. At the exercises addresses will be delivered by the President, the British Ambassador, a representative of the Dutch Embassy and the Governor of the Commonwealth. After an evening dinner the President and the other guests of the town will attend the performance of the historical pageant, "The Pilgrim Spirit."

SACRAMENTAL WINE HELD UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Police held up shipment of 12 barrels and 184 cases of sacramental wine, billed by Garrett & Co. to Rabbi Isaac Herowitz on Saturday, pending investigation of permits for its delivery.

FARM BUREAUX FAVOR NORRIS PLAN

Possibilities of Extending Domest-
ic Credit and Provision for the
Exportation of Agricultural
Products Win Approval

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The American Farm-Bureau Federation has given its approval to the amendment to the Norris Foreign Agricultural Export Financing Corporation because it believes that it will provide, through enlarged powers of the War Finance Corporation, for the exportation of agricultural products without the government being drawn into business and will extend domestic credit.

"During the last six months the pinch in the marketing of agricultural products has changed materially from one of foreign credit to one of domestic financing and marketing," said Gray Silver, secretary of the federation. "Large quantities of agricultural products are being held by farmers and it is necessary to find some agency which will afford relief either through the more liberal extension of credit to farmers by the regular banking agencies or directly through such an agency as the War Finance Corporation."

Although many of the foreign countries have continued to import great quantities of food and fiber stuffs from this country during the last fiscal year, there is still need of great activities in the export trade and a continuance of adequate financing facilities.

Russia's Economic Shift

"The food portion of our agricultural exports has continued upon a scale very much larger than pre-war. One of the economic shifts that affects the agricultural exports profoundly is from Russia. Russia bore much the same relation to western Europe before the war that the Mississippi Valley bears to our northeastern states. Russia was one of the great food bases of the manufacturing countries of western Europe, exchanging food for their fabricated products. These manufactured goods in turn were to some degree produced from our raw materials. Even at best it will be many years before Russia will have recovered. We are today the only source of enlarged food production. Europe must and will draw from us a great proportion of food supplies that she formerly drew from Russia. We see no basic reason why the United States should not continue to export approximately the same large volume of foodstuffs that we have shipped abroad during the past 12 months. The present harvest will be better in central and southern Europe than last year, but drought will considerably reduce the production in western Europe, the two situations resulting in about the same condition as last year."

Cotton Situation Variable

"The cotton situation varies considerably from the food situation. There is a natural tendency to subordinate cotton to food in the impoverished countries and the buying power of the world generally has decreased the actual world consumption of cotton textiles. The clothing situation in Europe is undoubtedly worse than even at the armistice and the steady recuperation of Europe should result in increased demand for our cotton products. Our cotton producers have materially reduced their acreage and are steadily establishing a balance between supply and demand."

"The exports during the past fiscal year have been financed without governmental intervention, except perhaps some comparatively small amounts through the War Finance Corporation. No one can anticipate a world situation far ahead, but generally the buying power of Europe looks stronger for the forthcoming fiscal year than during the past year."

"The most important credit influence in our agricultural industry is the effect of surpluses and delayed buying of many European states due to the tendency in Europe to first exhaust their own food supplies and to operate upon short stocks of cotton. These facts throw an additional burden upon the farmers of holding their produce longer than normal. They need domestic credit assistance in this matter in a more important degree than foreign credits."

DREICER COLLECTION GOES TO MUSEUM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—A collection of paintings, tapestries, tapestries, etchings and other art objects, valued at about \$1,000,000 will come into possession of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, according to the will of Michael Dreicer, head of the jewelry firm of that name. Mr. Dreicer's main condition is that the collection be exhibited in a room by itself for 25 years and be known as the Michael Dreicer Collection.

GAS RATE IS REDUCED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Consumers of gas provided by the Consolidated Gas Company will begin to pay at the rate of \$1.25 per 1000 cubic feet instead of \$1.50 as at present, because of new contracts for gas sold at a lower figure. It has been contended that the rate should have been reduced to \$1.05 instead of to \$1.25.

SAN FRANCISCO STRIKE AVERTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The probability of a general strike that would have called out 100,000 men and

closed up virtually every industry in this city was averted Friday night, when the San Francisco Labor Council rejected the proposal made by the rank and file conference committee of the bay counties building trades unions. The vote was unanimous against the strike plan was that by accepting it the labor council would have violated the regulations of the American Federation of Labor.

DEMAND NOTED FOR CEMENT AND STEEL

Improvement Noted in Some Basic
Lines of Production, Federal
Reserve Board Reports—
Volume of Retail Trade Good

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In volume of business, in extent of unemployment and in depression of production, July still reflects business reaction in the basic lines of industry, the Federal Reserve Board reports. Improvement is noted, however, in some basic lines of production in which demand is subject to special conditions, notably in cement production and structural steel.

"Consumers' demand, as reflected in the volume of retail trade (with due allowance for price declines), continues as good as or better than at this time last year," says the report. "The improved conditions noted during the past month or two as affecting the textiles, boots and shoes, and other lines of business producing immediate consumable commodities, have been maintained. Due to the shortage of stocks on the shelves, mid-summer retail business has been in some few directions better than usual. In a number of lines, such as knit goods, cotton textiles, and others, the forecasts for a satisfactory autumn business furnished by trade authorities are decidedly encouraging."

Food Crop Returns

"Probably the most hopeful feature in the outlook is, however, the continuing prospect of excellent food crop returns. In cotton there has been little or no change from the prospect of former months, the outlook indicating about two-thirds of last year's production, due both to reduced acreage and to the poor condition of the crop. Unusually poor returns from the deciduous fruit crop are reported from a number of important producing centers in the east and middle West."

"Price changes have shown no pronounced tendencies. Greater stability is manifested in the textile and boot and shoe industries, while, on the other hand, important declines have taken place in other industries, as, e.g., in iron and steel. Automobile prices constitute a striking example of reduction among the highly manufactured commodities."

Employment Situation

"Practically no change has occurred in the employment situation and labor authorities report that the savings of men who have been for some time out of work, as well as unemployment funds of trades unions, are becoming seriously depleted. The desire to see a resumption of full production has become very acute in not a few districts and has apparently led to some operation of plants on a non-profit-making basis but with wage scales correspondingly reduced or employees working on part time."

"In the financial field money rates have become distinctly easier. Fluctuations in exchange and unstable financial conditions in foreign countries have prevented any material improvement in the financing of export products, and foreign trade conditions continue to show comparatively little advance from that of recent months, although heavy seasonal exports of cotton and grain have slightly increased our trade balance as shown by the most recent figures."

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MOVEMENT TO TAX LEATHER EXPECTED

Western Senators Said to Favor
Shoe and Hide Tariff Despite
the Decisive Negative Vote on
the Amendment in the House

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In spite of the apparently decisive negative vote in the House of Representatives, advocates of combined hide and shoe duties are counting upon a majority of the Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee to restore the amendment in the tariff bill when it is reported back to the Senate in its rewritten form.

The movement to restore the duty on hides, placed on the free list by the House, is reported to have strong backing in the Senate. Equally as strong is said to be the support for compensatory duties on boots, shoes and leather, which met with a similar fate in the House.

Western Senators Want Duty

Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, the chairman of the Finance Committee, is among those who is expected to advocate restoration of the duties, and if the claims of the hide duty adherents are well founded, a spirited contest may be expected over the schedule on the floor of the Senate. Should the Senate uphold the action of the Finance Committee an even warmer clash between the two houses is forecast.

Western senators, about 24 in number, are urging the Finance Committee to put a duty on hides. If their wishes are followed, senators from New England and some of the middle western states are expected to support duties on shoes and leather that will compensate the manufacturers. With few exceptions, it is stated, the manufacturers of shoes are not asking for a duty on shoes and leather unless a duty is placed upon hides. Leather manufacturers and independent tanners likewise are protesting against duties upon either hides or the finished product.

Packers Only Gainers

Speeches made in the House during the debate on the Fordney tariff revealed that the "big five" packers would be the only certain beneficiaries from a duty on hides. The statement was made that stock raisers were being misled into the belief that they also would benefit by the duty, whereas it was demonstrated that the price of hides would not affect the price of cattle sold on the hoof. Aside from the additional burden that would be placed upon the wearers of shoes generally, it was stated there was every likelihood that a duty on hides would give many independent tanners out of business and give the packers virtual control of the tanning and leather industry, as well as of the meat business.

The vote of the entire membership of the Ways and Means Committee, both Republicans and Democrats, on the final ballot upon the hide and shoe duty amendment was 15 to 9, two Democrats voting with the minority Republicans. This vote, aside from the strong dissenting vote of the House itself, presages vigorous opposition in the lower body should the Senate send the tariff bill to conference with provisions for duties on hides and shoes.

Fraser-Paterson Co. SEATTLE, WASH.

Department Store Ethics
To all the best stores today, "value" means "quality," and "service" is measured chiefly by permanent satisfaction of the merchandise sold the customers.

**GO TO
BOLDT'S
BETTER BAKERIES**
For the choicest Bakery Goods and Pastries.
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and at
Madison, Pacific and Queen City Markets.
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Men, Women and Children
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Ford
AUTHORIZED DEALERS
Broadway & Pike Sts.
SEATTLE, WASH.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

FRENCH ECONOMIC
CONDITION REPORT

Confidence Returning Cautiously
on Bourse and in Business.
While Agricultural Outlook
Is Still Far From Normal

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The possibility of a dangerous surprise influences the money market. Gradually, in spite of the deplorable incidents recently registered—the "knox" of organizations which were apparently flourishing—confidence is coming back, but the habit of caution persists. It is felt that things are improving but it is also felt that it would be imprudent to count upon any sudden resumption of activity.

The Bourse is bound to take note of the harvest prospects. It will be remembered that after the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 France was able to pay the indemnity and to become prosperous again, chiefly owing to the exceptionally good agricultural seasons which followed. Today, of course, France is much more an industrial country than she was at that time, but it is still true that essentially she is an agricultural country. Not until her agriculture is restored to its normal level can France hope to become really prosperous.

Great hopes were indulged in this year, but never has such a prolonged drought been known. The winter-sown wheat may produce a fair harvest, but spring-sown cereals, vegetables, fruit, etc., are bound to be poor. The making of sugar is a great industry in France, but the best-sugar cane harvest is still far from normal. These facts cannot fail to influence the general situation. It is still too early to take risks on the Bourse, and the same hesitation has been recorded for so long continues.

Generally the rate of exchange remains fairly stable. The state funds are firm, Turkish funds are less so, and for a pessimistic view is beginning to be taken of Turkish affairs. The establishments of credit have generally speaking slightly depreciated. It is now believed that there is some hope for the derelict Banque Industrielle de Chine, while the Société Centrale des Banques de Province, which was alleged to be in difficulties, is calling up fresh money and is likely to survive the crisis. Railroad stocks are irregular, but on the whole appear to be good. It is felt that there must be a drastic curbing of the collaring stock, which is badly overvalued. A big expenditure in this direction is an absolute necessity. It is curious to observe how the shares of steamboat companies fluctuate. The Messageries and the Transatlantique lose and gain 5 to 10 points from week to week.

It is announced that the great metallurgical company of Schneider is giving its guarantee to the augmentation of capital from 75,000,000 to 100,000,000 francs, which the Société Normande d'Industrie et de Commerce is realizing. There is a solidarity between practically all the French metallurgical companies. Les Forges et Acieries de Denain Asia is endeavoring to obtain participation in a Belgian coal concern.

It is believed that however the new tariffs may be criticized in their effect on the export trade of France, at any rate they will be effective in shutting out foreign competition on the French markets. The big industrialists show a distinct tendency to become more and more protectionist.

MORE LIBERALITY
ON LOANS ASKED

NEW YORK, New York.—Member banks of the New York Federal Reserve district are to be a little more liberal in connection with maturing loans and to be less strict in cases where sound expectations warrant, in the New York Federal Reserve Bank's monthly discussion of credit conditions.

The reduction in the volume of bank loans and particularly the decline in loans of the reserve banks, reflects the passing of the period of credit stringency, says the bank's statement. "There continues, however, as necessarily must continue at all times, a scrutiny of new loans and the exercise of sound banking judgment in granting them, especially when they are desired for the purpose of holding goods at values unrelated to present conditions or for embarking on enterprises which depend for their profits upon the former level of prices. The discretion of the individual banker, keeping in mind the serious consequences of too strict a program with regard to loans already made and still required, will no doubt lead him to follow a liberal policy wherever present conditions or sound expectations warrant."

TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from the Australian News Office

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—The high rate of exchange has affected trade between the United States and New Zealand, and the financial stringency in the Dominion has had a marked effect. This is one reason why the importation of American motor cars has been reduced to narrow limits compared with the activities of the last few years.

CHICAGO DISCOUNT RATES CUT

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Reduced discount rates have been put into effect by the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Approval has been given by the United States Interstate Commerce Commission to the application of the St. Paul & Northwestern Railroad for authority to issue 100,000 shares of stock without par value in exchange for and retirement of all the railroad's capital stock now outstanding amounting to 300,000 shares of aggregate value of \$25,000,000.

The Otis Steel Company stockholders will be asked to authorize \$15,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds, of which it is proposed to issue \$5,000,000 in the near future.

Satin weaving is one of the most important industries of Hangchow, China, according to the China Review. The value of its annual production has been stated to be \$16,000,000. The industry is housed in a total of 140 weaving mills with 4400 machines.

According to a Lloyd's report, the Netherlands, in the first quarter of 1921, stood fourth on the list of ship-building countries. Toward the end of March, 417,893 tons were under construction in the Netherlands, the only countries to exceed her the United States, with 3,798,593 tons, Britain, with 2,861,953 tons, and France with 457,736 tons.

The Chilean finance minister says the deficit in Chile's finances in 1920, 1921 and 1922 will total 308,000,000 pesos and proposes additional revenue laws.

The New York Federal Reserve Bank announces that it will withdraw \$5,000,000 from member banks of the district.

AMOUNT OF WORLD
TRADE ESTIMATED

Total Jumped From \$40,000,000,000 at Start of War to \$100,000,000,000 Last Year

NEW YORK, New York.—World international trade in 1920 aggregated approximately \$100,000,000,000, in stated value against \$62,000,000,000 in the closing year of the war, and \$40,000,000,000 at its beginning. The 1920 figures of world trade, says a statement by the National City Bank of New York, which has accumulated them from official sources wherever available, are based upon the published trade reports of about 20 principal countries whose international commerce ordinarily forms about two-thirds that of the entire world, and adding to the official total of these 20 countries an estimate for the others based upon their latest official returns in 1920, our international trade was about 8 per cent of that of the entire world, in 1918 approximately 11 per cent, in 1919 about 14 per cent, and in 1920, again, about 14 per cent, though, as above indicated, the figure of world trade in 1920 includes estimates for certain minor countries for which official figures are not yet available.

Prior to the war the United States manufactures exported amounted to little more than \$1,000,000,000 per annum, and in 1920 were more than \$4,000,000,000.

A study of the details of the 1920 trade figures indicates that imports form an unusually large share of the aggregate international trade of the world. As nearly as can now be determined the nominal value of the merchandise imported by all countries in 1920 will be about \$55,000,000,000, and the exports about \$46,000,000,000, making the share which imports formed of world trade in 1920 about 55 per cent as against an average of about 52 per cent in the pre-war years, this high ratio of imports to exports in 1920 being due in part to the large sums which transportation added to the values of the exports when they became imports, and in part to the fact that in many countries the 1919 advance orders of importers proved greater than the exporting power in 1920, the year in which the merchandise reached the importers who had ordered them in the "flush" times of 1918. This abnormally high importation of many countries in 1920 is apparently one of the causes of the very heavy fall off in our exports in 1921, especially as the export imports of 1920 consisted chiefly of manufactures.

UNITED STATES ZINC STOCKS

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Surplus stocks of zinc in the United States total nearly 92,000 tons, but while this is the actual visible surplus, no such tonnage hangs over the market. The leading zinc interests, including Anaconda and New Jersey Zinc, have the bulk of this metal in escrow and are not to be tempted into selling it by any fractional advances in the price of the metal. In short, while there is an abnormal amount of zinc abroad, a very large amount of it is not for sale at anything like these prices and any kind of a resumption in general business would quickly reflect a stiffening in the price of the metal.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Sal.	Per.	Parity
London	100.00	100.00	100.00
Paris (French)	100.00	100.00	100.00
France (Belgian)	100.00	100.00	100.00
Belgium	100.00	100.00	100.00
Germany	100.00	100.00	100.00
Canada dollar	100.00	100.00	100.00
Argentina pesos	100.00	100.00	100.00

CLEARING HOUSE REPORT

NEW YORK, New York.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for last week shows a deficit in reserve of \$13,221,120. This is a decrease of \$19,514,410 from the previous week.

FINANCIAL REFORM
PROGRAM IN CHINA

Survey of Some Monetary and Banking Problems That Face Present Ministry and Affect Trade With Other Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It is now generally admitted that the present Ministry in China faces a very serious financial problem, and one which greatly affects all western trade. Finance, in short, is the great problem of China today. This being so, a brief survey of China's financial position will not be without interest.

Japanese exploitation, which came to a head in the great war, was checked in 1920 by the overthrow of the Anfu Cabinet. Prior to the Japanese War of 1894 the Manchurian dynasty had few obligations either at home or abroad. The central government was virtually a superimposed court, living very comfortably on the tribute supplied by the provinces, which were largely independent. The few foreign loans, contracted mainly for railway construction, were covered by the imperial customs. The Boxer indemnity entailed levies from the provinces, but by 1911, the national debt was little more than \$1,000,000,000. Then the republic came into being, and the debt is now approximately \$2,350,000,000, with little to show for it save 7000 miles of railway. Waste, officialism, political intrigue, and militarism have dissipated the entire sum.

Security of Loans

The foreign loans are sufficiently secured on the customs and salt tax, both under foreign control. It is true that the quotations are low; the 1926 5 per cent loan stands at 74, the 1922 gold loan (Crisp) at 60, and the 1913 Consortium 5 per cent loan at 65. After all, investors in Chinese securities are limited in number and in any case in comparison with gilt-edged securities of other foreign countries the quotations are by no means discouraging. It should be recalled that much higher rates of interest are obtainable in Great Britain, and maybe the irritating restrictions of the Chinese Government in connection with the transfer of bearer bonds of the German issue of the Hukwang and Tsingpu Railway loans had their prejudicial effect on existing quotations.

Apart from the foreign loans secured on the customs and the salt, China owes Japanese banks, with Japanese Government guarantees, about \$140,000,000 for war-time loans, secured for the most part on national concessions. On these the interest, and sinking fund is some \$28,000,000 annually but there is no positive security and possibly both are in arrears. It often, though, pays Japan better to sit tight and not to force international control. One day, no doubt, the indebtedness will be liquidated to Japan's advantage.

Review of Borrowings

Two American loans of 5,000,000 gold dollars and 5,500,000 gold dollars will mature on November 1 next. The Pacific Development, which floated the latter, is outside the Consortium and has no specific security, so it will be interesting to see what will happen. Then comes the internal debt, the face value of the loans is \$200,000,000 and the market value one-half. The third year, fourth year and seventh year (short term) bonds are adequately secured on the native customs and deferred indemnity funds, but the others are, in general, not so well placed. They require \$16,000,000 in interest annually. The following quotations are, therefore, instructive:

First-year loan	14.5
Fifth-year loan	13.5
Seventh-year loan (long term)	11.5
Third-year loan	10.5
Fourth-year loan	9.5
Seventh-year loan (short term)	8.5

The difference is, of course, explained by the latter being under the control of the customs. The third year loan will be liquidated by annual drawings in 1925, the fourth year loan in 1924, and the seventh year (short) in 1923.

Steps are being taken to standardize the domestic debt. The Inspector General of Customs has evolved one scheme and the Chinese Bank has evolved another, the latter being slightly different in operation but calculated to attain the same results. In that case there would be established a sort of consolidated debt service, and if ever it comes into existence it will greatly tend to stabilize finance and commerce in China. Progress is also being made with the scheme for the rehabilitation of the Peking Bank notes, which depreciated owing to the 1918 government moratorium on their face value. The government has now practically withdrawn from circulation all these depreciated notes in exchange for bonds at par, and the credit of the two banks affected—China and Communications—has been thereby restored.

In the work of financial reform the Chinese Bankers Association has played a role, a great and remarkable role. The Chinese banks united in 1914 at Shanghai for mutual protection against both the Central Government and the military governors, and then the formation and meeting in 1919 of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce in China showed to this new body that their aims and objects in reorganization were substantially identical.

First, in response, the Ministry of Communications seriously endeavored to improve railway working by standardization and unification, and then the bankers met from all over the country at Shanghai in conference, and

formed the association which includes the leading 27 banks in China. Its aims are fourfold—reduction of military expenditure from \$84 to \$24 annually; reorganization of the internal loans by suspending further domestic issues and establishing a consolidated loan service; stabilization of the currency on the basis of a national mint at Shanghai, with the prohibition of unsecured loans and the issue of copper coins; and the recognition of the association as a consultative factor in all future loans.

Follow Consortium Lines

It has accordingly begun to take action by the issue of a loan of \$5,000,000 to the Ministry of Communications much on consortium lines, but with even greater control over expenditure, by financing the government over the New Year with advances on surplus salt revenues, and by the loan to the government of \$3,500,000 for the erection of a mint at Shanghai, also secured on salt surpluses. The total sum thus secured is \$11,500,000.

The interest on all debts for the coming year—\$46,000,000—ought to be easily obtainable, given honest administration. Even the Canton bankers now centered at Hong Kong may be driven to realize with the association at Shanghai. The position of the government is less clear though some sort of common action may ultimately be evolved. Summed up, the Chinese position can be stated as "no foreign control and no waste of borrowed money"—a trifle illogical maybe, but on the whole rather reassuring for the foreign investor if terms are arranged on which he can lend his money.

EASIER MONEY AND
NEW YORK MARKET

Lower Interest Rate and More
Plentiful Supply at Crop Time
Is Expected to Help Stocks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Money continues to show some excellent signs of easing. Lower rates, of course, mean more plentiful money, that in turn is a result of the liquidation of loans, some of which contributed to holding prices up. Not only has the federal reserve discount rate been improving, but call money rates in New York have been as low as 2 1/2 per cent. This at a time when the west is calling for money for crop marketing is of more than usual importance.

The stock market has not responded to easier money conditions and other encouraging developments to the extent some expect. One reason for this is because an adverse report such as the Central Leather Company's is given more weight than the statement that 61 railroads showed greatly increased profits for June. However, it is now all over. The Cotton Exchange at Manchester is in higher quotations. Twenty active railroads show an average of 73.32 on July 29, compared with 72.44 on July 22. Industrials in the same period registered 63.37 on July 29, compared with 63.27 the week before. While brokers advise discrimination in investments, they are generally reporting that they believe things are on the up grade, although the progress probably will be slow.

The market on Saturday was comparatively dull, and the prices were within narrow ranges.

The following are the sales of some prominent stocks for the week ending July 29, 1921, with the highest, lowest and last quotations:

	High	Low	Last
1,100 Adams Express	41 1/2	41 1/4	41 1/4
1,200 A&N Ry	21 1/2	21 1/4	21 1/4
7,500 Am Car & Pkg	127 1/2	127 1/4	127 1/4
2,300 Am H & L	53 1/2	53 1/4	53 1/4
12,500 Am Loc	95 1/2	95 1/4	95 1/4
14,000 Am Sugar	67 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/4
24,000 Am Tel	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4
21,800 Am Wool	72 1/2	72 1/4	72 1/4
8,500 Atchafon	65 1/2	65 1/4	65 1/4
25,000 C&N Ry	111 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/4
42,500 Cent Leather	59 1/2	59 1/4	59 1/4
8,900 C&N Ry	71 1/2	71 1/4	71 1/4
16,100 Chandler	50 1/2	50 1/4	50 1/4
25,000 C T & E	32 1/2	32 1/4	32 1/4
12,500 Crucible Steel	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4
12,100 Cuba Am Sug	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4
12,700 Cuba Cane	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
10,100 Cuba Cane pfd	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/4
10,100 Cant John	62 1/2	62 1/4	62 1/4
24,900 Gen Asphalt	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/4
35,700 Gen Elec	125 1/2	125 1/4	125 1/4
24,000 Gen Mfg	10 1/2	10 1/4	10 1/4
12,500 G O & Elec	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4
24,900 Int Harv	72 1/2	72 1/4	72 1/4
10,100 Int Paper	54 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/4
62,900 Kelly Spring	45 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/4
2,400 Marine Pfd	40 1/2	40 1/4	40 1/4
62,200 Mex Pet	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4
19,300 Middle St Oil	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
2,100 Midvale	23 1/2	23 1/4	23 1/4
1,400 Mont Ward	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/4
12,800 N Y Central	72 1/2	72 1/4	72 1/4
9,200 New Haven	18 1/2	18 1/4	18 1/4
24,400 North Pacific	77 1/2	77 1/4	77 1/4
23,500 Pac G & Elec	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 1/4
23,900 Pan Pac A	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/4
23,500 Pennsylvania	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/4
64,100 Pierce Arrow	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/4
12,500 Pierce Ar	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/4
17,700 Pressed Ste Car	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/4
23,000 Pullman Co	97 1/2	97 1/4	97 1/4
32,700 Reading	70 1/2	70 1/4	70 1/4
10,000 Royal Dutch	62 1/2	62 1/4	62 1/4
12,700 Sears Roebuck	67 1/2	67 1/4	67 1/4
22,600 Sinclair	20 1/2	20 1/4	20 1/4
49,400 So Pacific	79 1/2	79 1/4	79 1/4
27,400 Standard Oil	72 1/2	72 1/4	72 1/4
12,500 Un Pac	11 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4
22,400 Un Fruit	104 1/2	104 1/4	104 1/4
48,800 U S Rubber	65 1/2	65 1/4	65 1/4
55,700 U S Steel	74 1/2	74 1/4	74 1/4

*Ex-dividend.

QUEBEC RAILWAY BONDS

MONTREAL, Quebec.—The Quebec Railway, Light & Power Company, Ltd., announces a plan to retire two issues of French currency bonds, one part of an issue of 13,000,000 francs, authorized, and the other part of 60,000,000 francs, authorized. These were issued to build the Quebec & Saguenay Railway and were backed by first and second mortgages.

BRITISH COTTON
INDUSTRY SMILES

Settlement of Various Differences
in Important Lines Relieves
Tenseness and Whole Outlook
Is Much More Hopeful Again

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England.—For the first time this year, the British cotton industry is wearing a smile. A weight has been lifted by the settlement of the prolonged struggles in the staple industries of the country. The cotton operatives are back at work after a three weeks' entire stoppage; coal miners have voted to return to the pits after three months' idleness. The engineers have made up their differences with the employers. Other workers have accepted reductions in war rates of pay, and it would seem now that we have got on the road to industrial peace, however long it may last.

The cotton industry is looking forward to better days. Resumption to full-time working has not been made, but it is the general opinion how that coal supplies are to be resumed, every effort will be made to extend the running of the spindles and looms. Inquiries from foreign markets are livelier, India and China in particular showing a better disposition to get hold of goods. It is expected that prices will improve and make the yarn and cloth trade once more profitable.

Effect on Stocks

Signs of a favorable turn have come in time to save many companies from financial disaster. High-rated stocks have had to be sold at prices commensurate with the lower rates of today, while numerous firms have sold thousands of pounds to be relieved of old contracts which they could not possibly accept at prices at which they were made. In this way the trade has gradually come down to a lower level, and is now in a position to deal in goods at present market rates.

It may be said that never in our industrial history have all classes passed through such a long period of distress so quietly and peacefully. With industries like cotton and coal completely closed, added to unprecedented unemployment in other occupations, there has not been the slightest sign of violence, and singular to say, not much evidence of acute distress. Legalized government weekly allowances to unemployed men and women, recognized nationally for the first time in the history of the nation, along with the people's own savings, have kept the wolf from the door, while Capital and Labor have been struggling to come nearer normal conditions of work, wages and profits.

It is now all over. The Cotton Exchange at Manchester is in higher quotations. Twenty active railroads show an average of 73.32 on July 29, compared with 72.44 on July 22. Industrials in the same period registered 63.37 on July 29, compared with 63.27 the week before. While brokers advise discrimination in investments, they are generally reporting that they believe things are on the up grade, although the progress probably will be slow.

Poor Showing for June

Returns for June show that the month has been one of the worst ever experienced in the industry. Production had almost ceased, and it is calculated that when the Board of Trade figures are issued they will indicate a serious shrinkage in our great export business. A welcome feature, nevertheless, has been the reduction in stocks since values much above replacement costs. Not only for June, but for the past 12 months buyers have been holding themselves back against high prices. This means that there must now be an enormous need of cotton goods, and values have been whittled down to the buyers' level; we are looking forward to big demands, followed by a period of prosperity beginning about next autumn. Employers and workpeople have recently acted together to save the industry against foreign competition. The month of June closed with prices in all respects lower than at the beginning. American raw cotton had fallen from 10.85d. per pound to 7.1d., and Egyptian cotton from 21d. to 15.50d.—standard grades in each case. Yarn had been reduced as follows: 32's twist from 21.15d. per pound to 16 1/2d.; 60's twist from 33 1/2d. per pound to 21 1/2d. The bank rate had declined from 7 per cent to 6 per cent, and the price of silver had dropped from 41 1/2d. to 35 1/2d.

To enable us to hold our own in future, a great effort is to be made to produce more cotton in British colonies. Over 90 per cent of the cotton spindles (58,000,000 in all) have accepted a proposed levy of 6d. per bale of cotton consumed, to be contributed toward the promotion of British-grown cotton. This will yield, on full-time working of the mills, about £100,000 a year. The government is also giving £1,000,000 out of the profits made on sale of Egyptian cotton during war-time control, in addition to a grant of £50,000 per annum for five years. The money will be devoted mainly to experimental work.

JUNE PRODUCTION OF COPPER

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The copper trade is in receipt of figures showing a production of 18,000,000 pounds of copper for June, exclusive of receipts of metal from South America, bringing the six months' output to 132,000,000 pounds, compared with 1,300,000,000 in all of last year. May production was placed at 23,000,000 pounds. April 45,000,000, March 87,000,000, February 75,000,000 and January at 84,000,000 pounds.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
6 Parkside Street, Boston 8, Mass.

DIVIDENDS

Hudson's Bay Company, cash dividend of 40¢ on \$1,000,000 ordinary shares.

Pennsylvania Railroad, quarterly of 1 1/2¢ (50 cents a share), payable August 31 to stock of August 1. This is the same amount as three months ago, when the rate was reduced from 1 1/2¢.

Great Northern Railway, Ltd., has postponed half-yearly dividend on preferred and deferred stocks until January 1.

Pennsylvania Coal & Coke, quarterly of \$1, payable August 10.

West Penn Railways, quarterly of 1 1/2¢ on preferred, payable September 15 to stock of September 1.

West Penn Traction & Water Power, 1 1/2¢ on preferred stock on account of dividends in arrears on the issue prior to 1917 in addition to the quarterly of 1 1/2¢ on that stock, both payable August 15 to stock of August 1.

Inland Steel, quarterly of 25 cents, payable September 1 to stock of August 10.

Amparo Mining, quarterly of 3 1/2¢, payable August 10 to stock of July 30.

Detroit United Railway, quarterly of 1 1/2¢ in stock, payable September 1 to stock of August 10.

Clinchfield Coal Corporation, quarterly of 1/4 of 1% on common, payable August 15 to stock of August 10.

American Bank Note, quarterly of 1 1/2¢ on preferred, payable October 1 to stock of September 15.

CANADIAN BANK
MEN GIVE VIEWS

AWARD AWAITED IN
GRAND TRUNK CASE

Railway Board Hears Counsel in
an Effort to Determine the
Value of Stock. Now That
Canada Has Taken System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—After lengthy argument by counsel, covering every point of the evidence heard, the proceedings of the Grand Trunk board of arbitration, charged with the task of determining the value to be allowed to the first, second and third preferred and the common stock of the railway system, now taken over by the Dominion Government, came to an end with a round of thanks and friendly courtesies. The board of arbitration, the most important body of the kind ever created in Canada, and consisting of Sir Walter Cassels, chief justice of the Exchequer Court of Canada, chairman; Sir Thomas White, former Minister of Finance for Canada, representing the Dominion Government; and William Howard Taft, now chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, representing the Grand Trunk, sat for 12 days.

James Lafleur, K. C., undertook the opening general argument with regard to both the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific with their various subsidiaries. He contended that it was the aggregate value of the property that must be considered, as a going concern, and not the value to individual shareholders. As to the market value of the system he said this could not be considered, since no such thing existed, there being no market in the ordinary sense for so vast a railway system. Mr. Lafleur argued that the board should not consider stock depreciation consequent upon the agreement to turn the whole Grand Trunk system over to the government, nor any depreciation in stock value due to ephemeral trade and financial depression. It was, he maintained, a permanent value of equities that must be determined, while the compulsory sale of the whole stock was not a feature that should influence the board. The next test of the value of the stock of the Grand Trunk as a going concern, Mr. Lafleur argued, was the potential earning value of the railway with its probable future earnings as part of a comprehensive railway system, these essentials including its physical condition, the traffic-producing character of the territory it traversed, the cost and efficiency of labor and the cost of materials, as compared with rates which produced the income. The board, said Mr. Lafleur, had made an inspection of the entire system, and was, therefore, from personal observation, in excellent position to weigh the value of the equities.

Mr. Lafleur continued that the trend of evidence had been to show that in recent years there had been a great increase in traffic over the Grand Trunk. With a gradual return to normal prosperous conditions in Canada and a resumption of immigration, he thought it was evident that the earning power of the Grand Trunk during the coming years would be full of promise. Mr. Lafleur considered that when the government acquired the stock of the Grand Trunk Pacific and undertook to run the road, it must also have taken over its liabilities. The government, he argued, was buying assets rather than stock. In this connection Mr. Lafleur pointed out that conditions during the past five years had not been normal, costs of labor and supplies having increased over 100 per cent, while the increased rates had not given them an advance of more than 25 per cent.

A. W. Atwater followed for the Grand Trunk. He dealt with the general position of the railways, both in the United States and Canada, under control of commissions, and emphasized the point that rates should be fixed at such a figure as to provide a reasonable return on invested capital. In the United States, said he, the Interstate Commerce Commission had been instructed by legislation of 1920 to so arrange rates as to allow the railways a return of 5 1/2 to 6 per cent on their invested capital.

Railway's Position Analyzed

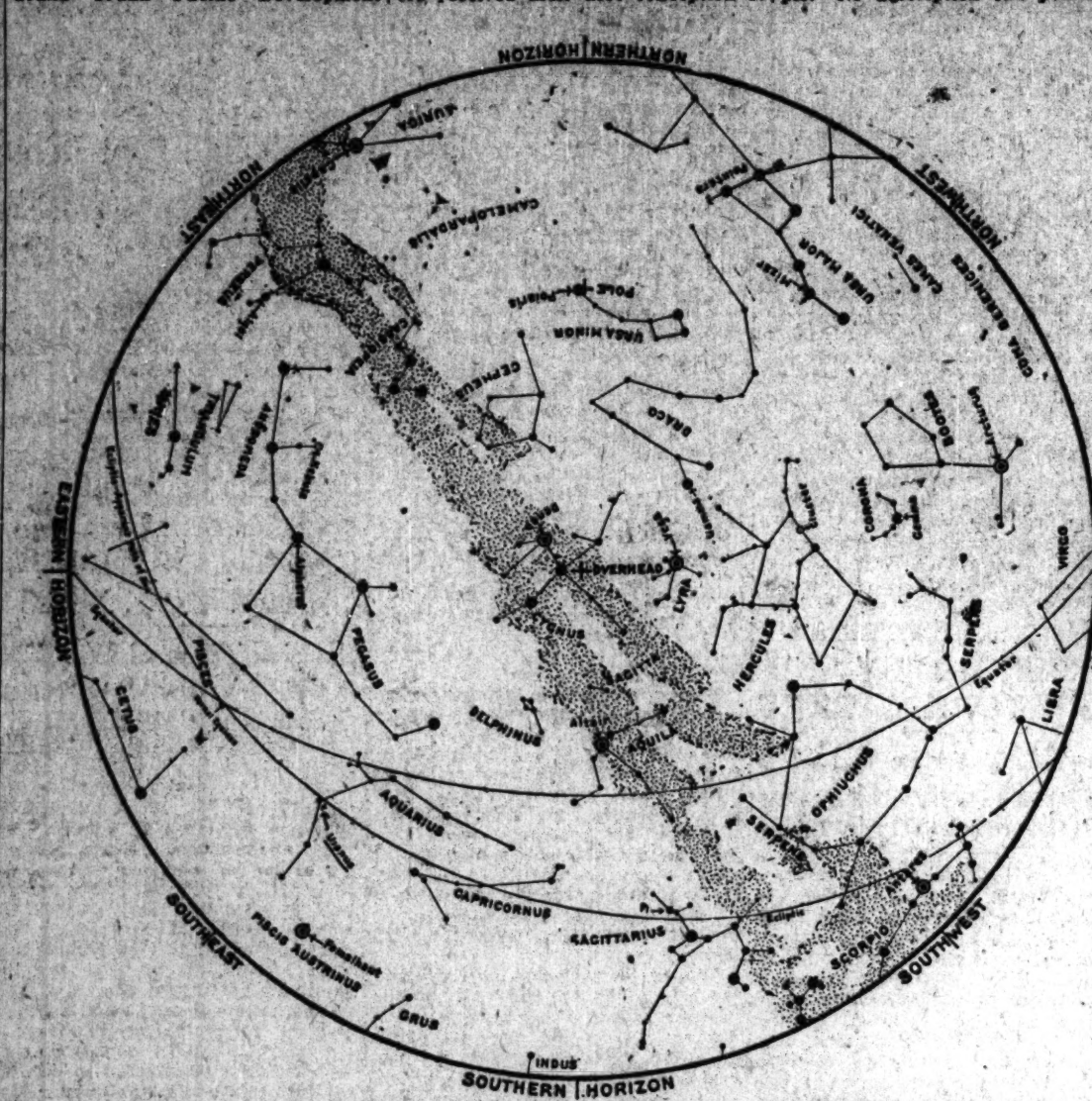
F. H. Philpen, summing up for the Grand Trunk, made a careful analysis of the whole position of the railroad and its subsidiaries, with the series of events that led to its misfortunes. As to the liabilities of the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific, which had been figured by Sir Henry Drayton, Canadian Minister of Finance, at \$5,000,000 a year for years to come, and probably \$7,000,000 after 1923, Mr. Philpen contended that these estimates were based on erroneous assumptions, and that the evidence produced during the hearing all went to show that the position would not be nearly so bad as that. He made a strong point that the evidence all tended to show that maintenance had been kept up consistently.

Mr. Philpen considered that some arrangement must be arrived at before long between the railway management and Labor, which would reduce operating costs to meet present conditions. He also argued that it was inevitable that there must come before long such a readjustment of rates as would insure a proper return for invested capital. Mr. Philpen produced figures showing the great and steady increase in freight ton mileage during the period from 1911 to 1920. He asked that the board should bear these in mind, and find that during the next 10 years the Grand Trunk would be able to handle an increase of 50 per cent in traffic without any marked increase in capital investment. Therefore, he thought that, based on the records for the past 10 years, the value of the Grand

THE NORTHERN SKY
FOR AUGUST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

August is presently the vacation month. Free from care we study nature in her various forms shown in flora and fauna, as we roam through woodland and pasture. At night let us look upward to the stellar fields above. Many city dwellers are hardly ever conscious of the stars. The glare of the strong electric lights dims the sky and the feeble sunlight does not attract their attention. It is said that during the war thousands of Londoners received their first conception of



The August evening sky for the Northern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for about the latitude of New York City, but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward, directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear August 7 at 11 p. m., August 22 at 10 p. m., September 6 at 9 a. m. and September 21 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. For "summer time" add one hour. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

Company, he argued, owed the Grand Trunk \$10,000,000 and something like \$4,000,000 interest, which it had no prospect of paying. The accounts had been swollen by what he would call bogus interest, unpaid interest, or interest paid by borrowing money, being put in as assets, without real money to back such payments. These accounts, he said, must be considered in deciding what could be available for the preferred and common shareholders. These subsidiaries that could not pay interest to the Grand Trunk, Mr. Tilley characterized as "business misadventures" by the Grand Trunk.

Mr. Tilley contended that owing to the unfortunate position of the Grand Trunk Pacific, with its securities guaranteed by the Grand Trunk, the common stock of the Grand Trunk had no real value.

Financing of System

Pierce Butler followed. He analyzed the general physical and financial position of the Grand Trunk, and said that the work of the arbitration board would have been made much easier if Sir Alfred Smithers and E. J. Chamberlin had come to give their testimony as to the finances and the system followed. He also criticized the evidence given by Howard G. Kelley, claiming that the Grand Trunk president had made a number of sweeping statements, but had not given the facts on which they were based.

He thought that it was of vital importance that evidence should have been submitted as to maintenance, deferred maintenance, and the policy of the Grand Trunk with regard to maintenance and the creation of a reserve fund. Mr. Butler submitted that deferred maintenance had been so treated that the accounts grew and were eventually charged to capital, with the result of pyramiding capital charges. The Grand Trunk, he said, had come before the board without a dollar of reserve to meet the millions required for maintenance, even after the assistance it had received from the government.

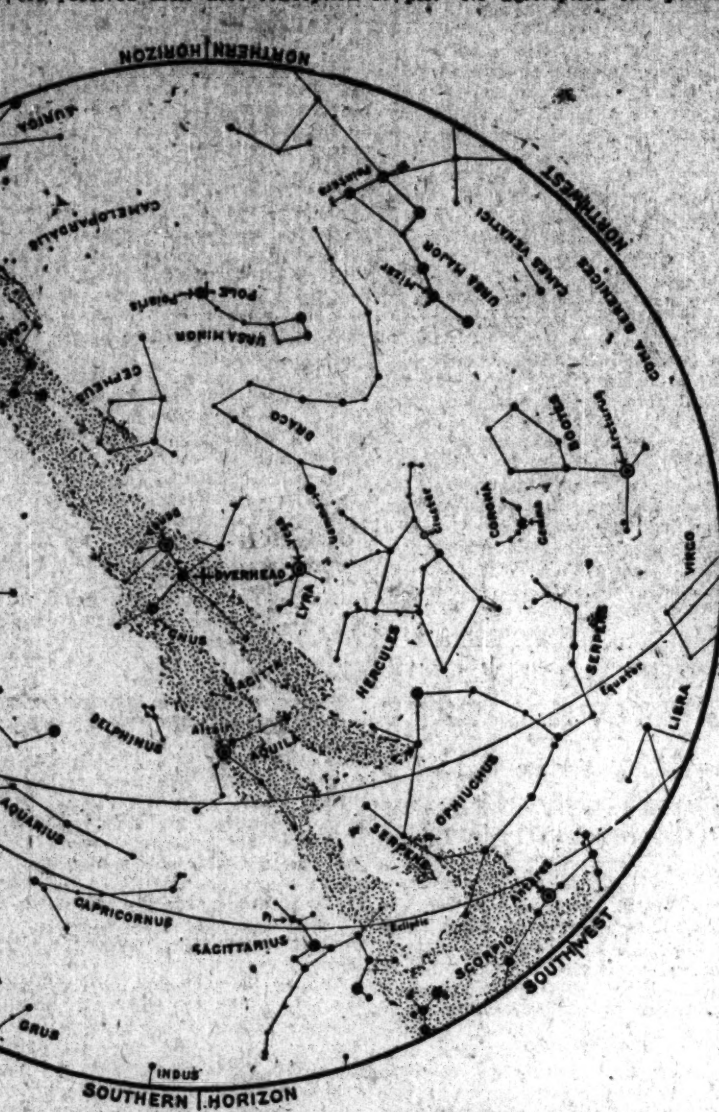
Pierce Butler, for the government, attacked the absentee system of management of the Grand Trunk, as a result of which, he said, the railway had been asleep for years during the period of Canadian western expansion, during which the Canadian Pacific had made its harvest of prosperity, and the Canadian Northern had got in.

This ended the argument by counsel. The task will devolve on the members of the board of studying the evidence and preparing their award, with the possibility that there may be majority and minority reports, in view of the consistent manner in which Mr. Taft has differed from the views of Sir Walter Cassels and Sir Thomas White on points of law, especially regarding the admission of evidence as to physical values. The award is not expected before the middle of September.

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the stars, when the city was in darkness to guard against the raids of the German airships. Away from the city lights, the glory of the undimmed sky is a revelation to most of us.

We must not expect the configurations of the sky to be the same in summer as in winter. The appearance changes even as do the hillsides from drifting snow to blooming flowers with the season. Therefore, the purpose of the accompanying map is to show the constellations as we shall see them in August: First of all, we should learn the pole star or Polaris, because this always occupies the same place in the sky at all hours of the night and during every night of the year. Ursa Major or the Big Dipper now in the northwest affords an easy means of identifying Polaris, or the North Star, for two of its stars, the Pointers, are directed like an arrow toward it. The Big Dipper circles the pole as the hours go by, but it is a configuration easily recognized, and the Pointers always show the North Star. Every boy and girl should know this way of finding north, for then on clear nights the stars will furnish all the compass anyone needs.

Following the line of the handle of the Big Dipper we see a bright yellowish star in the west. This is Arcturus, a giant in size. Near at hand is Corona, the Northern Crown, a chapter of gems most beautiful in the clear dark sky of our country location. Above the Crown is great Hercules and a keen eye will detect a hazy patch, indicated on the map, which is the magnificent cluster comprising myriads of stars, most of them a hundred times or more brighter than our sun. Above Hercules we may see Vega of the Lyre, a beautiful sapphire tint. Its association with summer is more fixed than that of the gentian by the roadside. Directly overhead the Northern Cross in Cygnus shines with its bright star Deneb. Lowell writes:

The Lyre whose strings give music audible to holy ears, and countless splendors more, Crowned by the blazing Cross high-hung o'er all.

In the east Pegasus and Andromeda present a most notable configuration. The star Alpheratz of Andromeda joins with three stars of Pegasus to form the striking figure called the "Great Square of Pegasus." In Andromeda is the remarkable nebula, so bright that it may be discerned without optical aid to the eye. In the northeast Cassiopeia's Chair should be noted. It is always on the side of the North Star away from Ursa Major. Nearer to the horizon we may catch a glimpse of Perseus and Aries. We may discover at least the gleam of Capella as it rises. In the southern sky Aquila, the Eagle, spreads out on the meridian, resembling a bow. The name of its leading star, Altair, like that of many stars was given by the Arabs. Delphinus, east of Altair, is a small, but very distinctive constellation. In the southwest Ophiuchus and Serpens fill a large area, while lower down Scorpio

ARMENIANS DECRY
MISSIONARY POLICY

Intrusion Into Political Field
Instead of Carrying Out
Their Allotted Task Said to
Hinder Near East Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the missionaries have almost steadily pursued a wrong policy in the Near East is declared by Yekus Caradashian, of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, who believes that the foundation of their policy should have been based on these fundamental points:

"That the Turks could not be educated, much less proselytized, unless the Turkish state should cease to exist altogether.

"That the Armenians and the Greeks, as the two most important factors in the Near East, should have been won over; which could have been done, and still can be achieved, if the missionaries were to lend their whole-hearted sympathy and support to the legitimate political aspirations of these two races, and confine themselves solely to educational and philanthropic work.

"A review of the Armenian case would be incomplete without a brief reference to the missionaries and the Armenian relief workers in Armenia," says Mr. Caradashian. "I take it for granted that all Armenians appreciate the philanthropic efforts of these good people."

"It has been said by a few Armenians and Americans that the Near East Relief is spending for the benefit to the Turks and Kurds part of the money contributed by the American people for the relief of the Armenians. Be that true or not, I feel that this is no time to engage in controversy concerning secondary matters, if they do not affect the principal business on hand.

Political Activities

"But the serious exception that many thinking Armenians rightly take to the activities of some missionaries and relief workers is that they have unduly intruded themselves into the political field of the Armenian case, instead of confining themselves exclusively to their allotted task. This has not only retarded the solution of the Armenian problem, but has even seriously compromised its ultimate solution. The part they played in preventing America from declaring war on Turkey; their injudicious activities designed to fasten upon America a joint mandate for Turkey, Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, on the ground that a mandate for Armenia alone would be impracticable, and finally their misrepresentation of the American people to the effect that they favored the erection of an Armenian home in Turkey—not to mention many other instances of their inexcusable efforts, which have created untimely and unnecessary differences in the ranks of the Armenians—may be cited in support of the criticism of some Armenians and Americans who regard some missionaries and relief workers.

"But this is not all. The missionaries and relief workers, as a means of imposing their political views upon the Armenians, have tried to convey to them the impression that, without them, the American people would not have helped the Armenian people. This, of course, is a specious assumption.

American Relief Work

"In the spring of 1919, the Hoover administration went to Armenia as the result of the efforts of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia. In 17 months, during the period ending August, 1920, the Hoover administration spent in Armenia for relief purposes \$10,300,000, as against \$4,802,000 spent by the Near East Relief Society, during the same period. The money the Hoover administration spent was borrowed on the credit of the Armenian Government. The Near East Relief is now supporting in Armenian about 23,000 orphans; which is an excellent service; but the American relief administration, which has no connection whatsoever with the missionaries, is maintaining 500,000 children in Austria, and over 800,000 children in Poland. The American Friends Committee, which has no connection with the missionaries, is maintaining 1,000,000 children in Germany."

SALARIES OF DAKOTA
TEACHERS DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota—The question of the salaries of teachers throughout South Dakota, and especially in the rural districts, has recently been occupying the attention of many of the school officers and members of school boards.

Reports show that during the past year many of the rural teachers have been receiving \$125 per month and more for their services, and some of the taxpayers of the various districts have believed there should be a reduction in these salaries. However, it also has been shown that rural school teachers have been charged as high as \$40 and \$50 per month for room and board at the farmhouses where they reside during their terms.

The school officers and members of school boards are handling the subject of reductions very carefully to prevent injustice and to maintain the high standing of the schools which have been paying good salaries to good teachers. So far as the state in general is concerned, it is not believed there will be a material reduction in the salaries paid rural and other teachers.

ARMENIANS DECRY
MISSIONARY POLICY

Intrusion Into Political Field
Instead of Carrying Out
Their Allotted Task Said to
Hinder Near East Solution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—That the missionaries have almost steadily pursued a wrong policy in the Near East is declared by Yekus Caradashian, of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia, who believes that the foundation of their policy should have been based on these fundamental points:

"That the Turks could not be educated, much less proselytized, unless the Turkish state should cease to exist altogether.

"That the Armenians and the Greeks, as the two most important factors in the Near East, should have been won over; which could have been done, and still can be achieved, if the missionaries were to lend their whole-hearted sympathy and support to the legitimate political aspirations of these two races, and confine themselves solely to educational and philanthropic work.

"A review of the Armenian case would be incomplete without a brief reference to the missionaries and the Armenian relief workers in Armenia," says Mr. Caradashian. "I take it for granted that all Armenians appreciate the philanthropic efforts of these good people."

"It has been said by a few Armenians and Americans that the Near East Relief is spending for the benefit to the Turks and Kurds part of the money contributed by the American people for the relief of the Armenians. Be that true or not, I feel that this is no time to engage in controversy concerning secondary matters, if they do not affect the principal business on hand.

Political Activities

"But the serious exception that many thinking Armenians rightly take to the activities of some missionaries and relief workers is that they have unduly intruded themselves into the political field of the Armenian case, instead of confining themselves exclusively to their allotted task. This has not only retarded the solution of the Armenian problem, but has even seriously compromised its ultimate solution. The part they played in preventing America from declaring war on Turkey; their injudicious activities designed to fasten upon America a joint mandate for Turkey, Armenia, Georgia and Azerbaijan, on the ground that a mandate for Armenia alone would be impracticable, and finally their misrepresentation of the American people to the effect that they favored the erection of an Armenian home in Turkey—not to mention many other instances of their inexcusable efforts, which have created untimely and unnecessary differences in the ranks of the Armenians—may be cited in support of the criticism of some Armenians and Americans who regard some missionaries and relief workers.

"But this is not all. The missionaries and relief workers, as a means of imposing their political views upon the Armenians, have tried to convey to them the impression that, without them, the American people would not have helped the Armenian people. This, of course, is a specious assumption.

American Relief Work

"In the spring of 1919, the Hoover administration went to Armenia as the result of the efforts of the American Committee for the Independence of Armenia. In 17 months, during the period ending August, 1920, the Hoover administration spent in Armenia for relief purposes \$10,300,000, as against \$4,802,000 spent by the Near East Relief Society, during the same period. The money the Hoover administration spent was borrowed on the credit of the Armenian Government. The Near East Relief is now supporting in Armenian about 23,000 orphans; which is an excellent service; but the American relief administration, which has no connection whatsoever with the missionaries, is maintaining 500,000 children in Austria, and over 800,000 children in Poland. The American Friends Committee, which has no connection with the missionaries, is maintaining 1,000,000 children in Germany."

UNIVERSITIES WILL
EXCHANGE TEACHERS

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from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Announcement of arrangements for an exchange of professors between France and the United States was made yesterday by Columbia University. An important appointment was that of J. M. Carré, head of the faculty of letters at the University of Lyons, as French exchange professor at the university during the coming academic year, to succeed Anatole le Bras, who specialized last year on Celtic antiquities. Professor Carré will give three courses, a general one on French civilization and literature, a specialization course, with text explanations, and a research course on the history of French literature.

The School of Mines, Engineering and Chemistry announces the appointment of Prof. M. J. Cavalier, a widely known authority on metallurgical chemistry, to lecture at the university from October 1 to October 30, in accordance with an arrangement made by which he will divide his time between seven universities: Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and University of

FOREST PROTECTION
PLAN APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana—A state forestry program, calling for the consolidation into a few compact areas of all Montana's scattered timber holdings through exchanges with the federal forest service, has been approved by the state land board upon the recommendation of R. P. McLaughlin, recently chosen state forester. The state owns close to 500,000 acres of timber land.

DIRECT SALE OF
MILK IS PLANNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Direct sale of milk from producer to consumer, even in the larger cities, may soon be able to reduce the retail price, Harry Hartke of Cincinnati, president of the Queen City Milk Producers Association, who attended a meeting of the executive committee of the National Milk Producers Association here, outlined plans for a direct sale experiment which is to be undertaken in Cincinnati.

Early in August the Queen City Association will begin a campaign among its 2500 members, who supply 90 per cent of the milk consumed in Cincinnati, to secure the guarantee of dairymen to deliver their product to the cooperative association which will sell the milk direct to the consumer. Mr. Hartke said it is generally recognized that the difference between what the producer gets for milk and the price the consumer pays is too great. He said dairymen are now getting 2 1/2 cents a quart for milk for which the consumer pays 13 cents. He predicted that direct sales will lower the cost to consumers and raise the producers' price.

The cooperative association hopes to buy out two large distributing companies. "If we cannot buy out these distributing companies we will become active competitors for the business they now have," said Mr. Hartke.

ARMY FORBIDS TATTOOING

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU, Hawaii—Maj. Gen. Charles G. Morton, commanding the Hawaiian Department, United States Army, has issued a circular forbidding enlisted men within his jurisdiction to have themselves tattooed. The city attorney's office has presented to the board of supervisors an ordinance which would regulate tattooing establishments.

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LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS, CLASSIFIED BY STATES AND CITIES

CALIFORNIA

BREKIDY—Continued
TUPPER & REED
 Dry Goods—Fancy Goods
 "The Ladies' Shop"

DICKSON & HOLBROOK
 Sheet Metal Work
 California Meat Market
HINK'S DRY GOODS
 One of Berkeley's Largest Stores
J. F. Hink & Son, Inc.

W. E. HINK'S DRY GOODS
 Say it with Flowers
THE FLOWER SHOP
DRY GOODS
Wilson's

OAKLAND
HINGSTON'S
MANHATTAN LAUNDRY CO.
BIRD-RYMER CO.
LIGHTING FIXTURES
Chas. C. Navlet Co.

Chas. C. Navlet Co.
Capuchin
A Progressive Department Store
Chatterton Bakery
Black's Package Co.
Grocers
Chas. J. Heeseman
Orchid Sweet Shop
MORRIS ABRAMS
Clothing and Shoes
Pacific Coast Furniture Co.
Broadway Garage Co.
High Glass Repairing
Mathews and Company

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CALIFORNIA

PALO ALTO—Continued
National Cleaners and Dyers
VOGUE WAIST SHOP
MRS. AUMOCK
Latest Styles Arriving Daily
California Hosiery
FOR SALE
FRAZER & CO.
Specialists in Apparels
Newest Summer Styles
E. D. QUACKENBUSH
Furniture—New and Used
PALO ALTO MARKET
Palo Alto Furniture Co.
Rugs—Linoleums
Window Shades and Stoves
HYDE'S BOOKSTORE
Stationery and Pictures
China—Glassware
GROCERIES
BIXBY & LILLIE
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House Furnishing Goods
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1921

EDITORIALS

Japan Accepts

THE decision of the Japanese Government to accept President Harding's invitation to the Washington conference on the Pacific question and on disarmament must be regarded as marking a very definite step forward in the working out of a great international issue. That Japan would be willing and more than willing to join in any conference on disarmament to which the other great powers were party has, for some time past, been well known. Discussing the question with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in London, recently, Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador, insisted that the present system of one nation building against another was "not only waste of a nation's money, but suicidal as regards the establishment of those friendly relations that the war has taught are an absolute necessity for the maintenance of peace." He then went on to declare quite frankly that the United States was the only country that could afford the "luxury of warship building," and that Japan was willing to rely upon the common sense of America to see the utter futility of this continued competition.

When, therefore, the State Department at Washington announced, some three weeks ago, that the President had approached "with informal but definite inquiries" the principal allied and associated powers, Great Britain, France, Italy, and Japan, to discover whether it would be agreeable to them to meet in Washington to discuss the question of the limitation of armaments, there was no doubt that to such an inquiry Japan could and would have but one answer. President Harding, however, made it clear that, in his opinion, the question of the limitation of armament was inextricably bound up with the future of the Pacific and the Far Eastern question generally. He not only urged that these questions should be freely discussed, in all their bearings, at the Washington conference, but that China should be invited to take part in the discussion. It was just here that Japan found herself placed in a serious difficulty. The Japanese Foreign Office could not blind itself to the fact that the Pacific and Far Eastern problems could not be discussed, at any conference to which China and the United States were parties, without the Shantung question eventually "obtaining the floor," to say nothing of the Southern Manchurian question, the Mongolian question, the Siberian question, and even the Korean question. Tokyo did not need to refresh its memory as to the fact that China had never even gone so far as to admit that the Shantung question was a negotiable question, whilst the United States Senate, in course of the debate on the Treaty of Versailles, had expressly refused assent to the Shantung clauses.

In these circumstances it was not surprising that Japan, before accepting President Harding's informal invitation, should desire to be advised as to the nature and scope of the subjects to be discussed in connection with the Pacific and Far Eastern matters. Such an inquiry was recognized as perfectly lawful, but no one acquainted with the facts of the situation could, for a moment, regard it as expedient, if the desire was, as it certainly was, to secure a meeting of the conference at the earliest possible moment. Charles Evans Hughes, the Secretary of State, acted promptly and decisively. He did not question Japan's right to the information she desired, but he expressed the earnest hope that she would not insist upon these rights. He declared his willingness to proceed with exchanges of opinion regarding the agenda, prior to the meeting of the conference, but he "considered it inadvisable to hamper the program and delay the arrangements for the conference pending an agreement regarding the matter."

Now, when the memorandum containing these views was delivered to the Foreign Office in Tokyo, Great Britain, Italy, France, and China had already cordially and unconditionally accepted President Harding's invitation. For Japan to hesitate would be to place herself where Japan has always determined she shall never be placed, namely, in a hopeless minority, without any chance whatever of altering conditions to suit her purpose. Read in the light of the whole attitude of the United States on the Far Eastern question, especially as concerns China, there was no mistaking the meaning of Mr. Hughes' memorandum, and Japan, with a good grace and an even better statesmanship, acquiesced in the inevitable. The only attempt at a reservation in her final acceptance of Mr. Harding's invitation is contained in the statement that in order to insure the success of the conference the Japanese Government deems it advisable that the agenda should be arranged in accordance with the main object of the discussions, "and that the introduction therein of problems such as are the sole concern to certain particular powers or such matters as may be regarded as accomplished facts should be scrupulously avoided."

As an indication of the attitude which Japan is likely to take up at the forthcoming conference in regard to such issues as the Shantung question and other matters in the Far East, dealt with under the Treaty of Versailles, this statement is significant. The fact remains, however, that neither the United States nor China is a signatory to the Treaty of Versailles, and both of them would be very far from acquiescing in Japan's interpretation of the Shantung settlement, for instance, as an accomplished fact.

When so much has been said, however, it needs to be added that the policy hitherto pursued by Tokyo in regard to China and the Far East generally does not command the same support in Japan today that it did even six months or a year ago. "Our policy vis-à-vis China," declared Viscount Takahashi in Tokyo, the other day, "has been a constant failure. It has antagonized the Chinese against Japan, and earned for her the ill-repute of holding the inglorious principles of militarism and aggressiveness." He went on boldly to urge the

withdrawal of Japanese garrisons, not only from Tsing-Tao but even from Manchuria, and the development of a policy of real cooperation where China is concerned. There is a weight of solid statesmanship behind such views which cannot fail of its effect.

An Institute of Politics

THE INSTITUTE OF POLITICS being conducted by Williams College, in Williamstown, Massachusetts, from July 28 to August 27 is interesting because it is a sincere attempt to promote the study of international problems and relations. Since it is open to all, it should be well attended by those who wish to study, and not merely talk about, international affairs. If the discussions of this institute are afterward published in book form, the volume may be as important as that which was compiled by Colonel E. M. House under the title, "What Really Happened at Paris." Some of the subjects announced for discussion are similar to those treated in Colonel House's book. Such, for instance, is "The New Frontier in Western Europe and the Near East," to be discussed by Professor C. H. Haskins of Harvard University and Colonel Lawrence Martin. In Colonel House's compilation Professor Haskins considers "The New Boundaries of Germany." Among the really thorough discussions at the Institute of Politics will be Lord Bryce's presentation of "International Relations of the Old-World States." In addition, courses of lectures are announced by eminent men from Russia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Italy, and France.

In the United States in the past there has been all too little real understanding of international affairs, even on the part of those who teach history and political science in colleges and universities, not to speak of journalists, lawyers, and business men engaged in international commerce. Such serious discussion as there has been in some colleges and universities has been largely from an American rather than an international point of view. The Institute of Politics at Williams College should help to give many thinking people a more world-wide basis for reasoning on political affairs. Through these people the public will, it is to be hoped, be gradually awakened, until in the end provincialism shall be replaced by a broader outlook.

One of the results of the war has been that the public in the United States has demanded accurate information and intelligent reasoning on international problems. This demand must be satisfied, not only by the colleges and universities, but by the newspapers and the other means of publicity generally. Even the Chautauquas may be influenced by this demand. The step taken by Williams College should be immensely encouraging to those, in other parts of the country, who feel the need for just this kind of authoritative discussion. Williams College is to be congratulated on securing the cooperation of so many people who are actively considering international affairs from truly international points of view.

Plymouth's Pageant

THOSE who have earnestly desired a high and fitting celebration of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth need have no regrets at the form which the observance in the town has taken. The inspiration of the Pilgrims was the ideal of freedom and democracy, and their heroic deeds would not have been adequately commemorated by any means that failed strikingly to uphold that ideal with confidence and fervor. This the pageant now being presented does far more impressively than could any exhibition representing material achievements, or any series of addresses, by speakers no matter how eminent. For "The Pilgrim Spirit," as the pageant is called, combines the inspiration that comes from a stirring chapter of history faithfully interpreted on a great scale through the moving agencies of poetry, drama, and music.

It is doubtless safe to say that this production represents pageantry at its best in the United States. It makes no attempt to be amusing, and there is little in it that can be called gay. But there is much that is splendid and beautiful. There may have been not much in the beginnings of New England as a basis for dash and color in a grand stage performance, but there was enough material of this sort in Holland and England before the Pilgrims' embarkation. For in those days kings and queens, with their gallant and finely arrayed attendants, traveled in picturesque style on horseback. While the garb of the heroes and heroines of the story is, of course, humble and plain, the customs of the Dutch and English in the time portrayed afford ample reason for costumes and trappings that arouse ardent admiration. Professor Baker and his helpers have ingeniously arranged the presentation of scenes so as to leave no tedious waits while the hundreds of participants come and go upon the four-acre stage. By virtue of the abundant space and by means of extensive lighting devices at several points behind the spectators, one feature engrosses the attention of all in a full flood of light in one section while a second feature is being prepared in another under cover of darkness and unbeknown to those looking on. Then light is poured upon the new assemblage, while the group which has completed an incident withdraws from the stage amid darkness. Thus the pageant moves rapidly, and the whole effect is one of almost unbroken activity and animation. These considerations make it plain why it is perhaps necessary that such a spectacle shall be presented in the evening.

Some people have said that this, the official celebration of the coming of the Pilgrims, should have been held in Boston, where it could have been attended by more thousands than can make their way to little Plymouth. But the pageant, given anywhere else, would not have been the thing it is. It is now Plymouth's pageant, even though made possible, in its large proportions, by the aid of State and Nation. The participants are Plymouth people, descendants of the Pilgrims. The preachers to the Pilgrims on the stage are the pastors of Plymouth churches. And it is fortunate as well as fitting that this is the case, for only trained speakers could make their voices carry with the surprising clearness with which these men's words reach the distant audience. Then the setting for the stage is Plymouth Harbor itself, with a

replica of the Mayflower floating near the shore. The townspeople have put the pageant first in their summer's program; indeed, it may be said, in their year's program. They are cooperating in a way that brings them closer together, perhaps, than Plymouth people ever had been since those early years. And they enjoy it all greatly, and they welcome the visitors cordially and open their doors hospitably. They are friendly and democratic. In short, they manifest something of what is called "the Pilgrim spirit," and seem to show, as does the pageant, that Plymouth still makes its declaration, and that New England holds great lessons for the Nation.

A Minister of Power

THE report that Mr. E. C. Drury, Premier of Ontario, contemplates adding a department of power to the government, and a minister of power to his Cabinet, is a particularly interesting one. For several years past, the tremendous importance of "white coal," as hydro-electric power is sometimes called, has been claiming the attention of Canadian statesmen and manufacturers, and many schemes for its fuller development have been put forward and carried into effect.

At present, in Ontario, the administration of the generation, distribution, and sale of electric energy is largely in the hands of the Ontario Hydro-Electric Power Commission, and this commission, under the able chairmanship of Sir Adam Beck, has done and is doing a splendid work. Nevertheless, as Mr. Drury explained, in the course of a recent statement on the subject, the time may come when it would be advisable for the government to assume complete control of the power industry, running and developing it for the benefit of the community as a whole. Before this can be done an exhaustive inquiry would be necessary into the hydro-electric situation, in all its details, but, to those who in any way appreciate what hydro-electric power is likely to mean to Canada in the future, there seems to be no question that the various governments, provincial and federal, would do well to take all measures to prevent undue exploitation by private interests. The establishment of a department of power in Ontario, with a minister of power having a place in the provincial Cabinet, would call into being a system which might serve as a model for the other provinces, and ultimately, at the right time, for the Dominion as a whole.

For the development of such a system of state control Canada is peculiarly favorably situated. The government of the Dominion has already got complete control of all navigable and floatable streams, whilst, in addition, through the water-power branch of the Department of the Interior, it controls all the water-power developments in the newer provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, the northwest territories, and the Yukon. In the other provinces, all those water rights which are not under the control of the federal government are, for the most part, under the control of the provincial government. Nova Scotia is the single exception to this rule. There the water-power rights have passed from the control of the provincial authorities to independent ownership.

At present the industry, throughout the country, important as it is, is only in its infancy. Thus, in the Province of Quebec alone, it is established that there is at least 6,000,000 horsepower of water power, but, so far, only some 500,000 horsepower has been developed. Under the direction of an energetic, farseeing minister of power, a great development work might be accomplished such as would not only aid to an enormous extent all kinds of industry, but would bring a handsome return to the government for all capital expended.

Taller Buildings

ENGLISHMEN, returning to London from a visit to New York, are apt to say "What a waste!" These words are called forth by the squat look of most London buildings, new and old. The word waste, in this connection, signifies that there would be more accommodation, and more money, in the buildings if they were much higher.

London property owners are quite aware that their buildings would be more profitable if they were taller, but among most architects, and many of the public, there is a rooted objection to the skyscraper. This is partly founded on the medievalism of many of the lifts in England, compared with those used in America, but also through the fear that skyscrapers deprive residents and pedestrians of light and air. Those who are familiar with New York know how unfounded is this anxiety. Most Londoners do not realize that an express lift will shoot one to the top floors of a skyscraper often in less time than it takes to walk up a flight, or two, of stairs. But the chief obstacle in the way of the skyscraper, in London, is the London Building Act. By the existing regulation the height of the parapet must not be more than eighty feet, with the addition of two stories in the roof. Sir Reginald Blomfield, the distinguished architect, considers that this is high enough for anybody, having regard to the conditions of light and air available. He has no objection to lofty buildings on large island spaces, or on sites where there is ample room in the rear of the buildings, as well as on the front; but he will not countenance the skyscraper in London. He maintains that the streets are not wide enough, and that the light is not strong enough for enormously high buildings on the American plan. Probably the majority of the members of the Royal Institute of British Architects agree with Sir Reginald. Neither the government nor the municipalities can amend the Building Act in the direction of taller buildings, when there is such a strong force of professional opinions against any alteration.

Yet changes may come before long, as great interest is being taken in England just now in architecture. A small storm has been aroused in the architectural world through a lecture by Mr. Roger Fry, at the Royal Institute of British Architects, called "Architectural Heresies of a Painter." Mr. Fry is an extremist; but he is also logical, learned, and daring. He contends that there has been very little worthy architecture in England since the end of the eighteenth century, and he selects the Bank of

England, the Dulwich Gallery, and the new Kodak buildings in Kingsway as examples of architecture of which he thoroughly approves. He also admires Charing Cross railway bridge for "the beauty of bare cylinders supporting a rectangular block"; an eyesore which many people of good taste are doing all they can to abolish.

Mr. Fry's extreme views have the excellent effect of arousing discussion. They drew from Sir Reginald Blomfield the statement that the real source of weakness in architecture is that it is regarded as a profession or business, and not as an art; and also that the majority of modern buildings are not designed by architects at all, but by builders.

Professor Reilly suggests that there should be public exhibitions of new buildings, with newspaper criticisms, and also that awards should be made for the best buildings of the year. This scheme has been advocated in the art columns of this journal. Long descriptions are printed of new pictures, interviews are published with painters, on their methods and ideals, but it rarely occurs to any editor or critic to do this service for architects and their creations. Why should there not be press and private views of new buildings, as of new pictures? As a matter of fact, most people are more interested in architecture than in painting. And why should not exhibitions contain models of new buildings, and not merely elevations which are of no interest to the public, and not understandable by them. What the public wants is a bird's-eye view of a new building, done in a way that is employed sometimes by the architects and owners of garden suburbs.

It would be profitable and pleasant if a specimen skyscraper could be erected in a prominent position in a London street. Untraveled Englishmen are prejudiced against buildings soaring skyward; but those who have had offices on the top floor of a New York skyscraper, far above dust and noise, often with far-flung beautiful views, are entirely in favor of taller buildings in London. The only way to convince the English people that they can be quite beautiful, as well as very useful, seems to be to erect a skyscraper in the heart of London, say at the corner of Oxford Circus, or of Trafalgar Square.

Editorial Notes

IS HELIGOLAND to be a separate political entity? Years ago, when Lord Salisbury swapped Heligoland for a bit of East Africa, it was thought a good bargain had been struck. Afterward, when the Germans fortified the island preparatory to opening the Kiel Canal, it was seen that the British Prime Minister had played into the hands of imperialistic Germany. The conclusion of the great war saw the island made innocuous once more by the destruction of the fortifications which had rendered the Canal and the German fleet unassailable. But the inhabitants are not content to be German subjects; they demand the right of self-determination. Neutralization of the island is perhaps the best way. Heligoland would make a capital place for future international conferences, with, say, an unbiased Heligolander in the chair.

THOSE members of the United States Congress and others who have argued eloquently for the bonus for former service men, on the ground that those who stayed at home and made a great deal of money during the war can well afford to be generous now to those who served in the army or navy, apparently overlook the fact that no way has as yet been devised for the bonus money to be secured entirely, or even mainly, from those who made money out of the war. The fact is that much of this money would have to come directly or indirectly from the former service men themselves, or their relatives. The bonus would merely provide some temporary spending money for a few, and they would themselves have to make up for it later in some other way. Such speeches, therefore, as that of Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, which is being widely distributed, present only superficial arguments.

UPON the subject of penny whistles Lady Betty Balfour has decided views. She is trying to introduce the more humble members of the musical instrument family into the working man's home, feeling, as many others do, that the average piano, which now is the only musical instrument in most cottages, might well be superseded by something more harmonious. She thinks that concerted musical efforts of the children on penny whistles, drums and instruments of their own making, combined with part singing, would do more to develop musical talent than five-finger exercises. Probably she is right as to that, but one feels dubious as to the harmony of the proceeding. There is another word which seems to suit better, and that is cacophony. But possibly it will lead to harmony in the end.

THERE is a marked tendency just now to make a kind of crusade against the alleged ugliness of American life. Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, the authority on architecture, impugns America's standard of values in civic life, and Mr. Booth Tarkington adds to the list of authors who have a lance to break with the middle west by his novel "Alice Adams." Vulgar and social aspirations of a rather sordid kind form Mr. Tarkington's theme. Mr. Cram, not inappropriately, however, shows that the time has come for a return to beauty and a recovery of art, and sees reform through the establishing of "greater art museums, more and greater art schools, and more and greater art lectureships." Novelists should take note of this.

CAPTAIN ROALD AMUNDSEN seems to have no difficulty in getting volunteers for his attempt to drift past the North Pole. Men are apparently eager to make the trip, even without pay, and the explorer announces that he has been overwhelmed with offers of aid from various sources. Was it not Commander Peary who used to tell so much about the beauties of the northland, among the bergs and the fies, a world so different from that of the temperate zones as to hold forth strong attractions to those of an adventurous turn? In time, no doubt, these places that now are reached with such difficulty will prove more readily accessible, but meanwhile perhaps it is not to be wondered at that volunteers are numerous for such an undertaking as Amundsen's.